

The Cromwell Argus

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 289, Vol. VI.]

CROMWELL, OTAGO, N.Z.: WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1875.

[Price 6d.]

Cromwell Advertisements

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FAMILY GROCERS,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

We desire to intimate that in order to meet the growing exigencies of our business, we have lately built substantial stone additions to our former premises. At the urgent request of our numerous customers, we have added to our other branches of business, that of

DRAPERY, CROCKERY, & IRONMONGERY.

We would further notify that, having engaged a Buyer in connection with our business to select special lines consigned from the Home and Melbourne markets, we will in future be in a position to offer such superior advantages to our customers as will not fail to ensure a continuance of their liberal patronage, and, more especially, will command the attention and confidence of the Trade, Runholders, and Large Buyers.

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.

Our GROCERY STOCK comprises:

Teas, of excellent flavour, in chests, half-chests, and boxes
Coffees, from the pure bean, ground on the premises
Cocoa, Chocolate, of the best brands
Sugars: crystals of every shade, and crushed loaf
Bacon, Cheese, Butter: weekly supplies from the best dairies
Jams, Jellies, and Pickles

Candles: best brands
Soap: treble crown, blue mottled, household, scented in bars, cakes, and boxes
Vestas, by approved makers
Salt: table, fine, and coarse
Raisins: Muscatels, Sultanas, and Elemes
Oils: salad, castor, and kerosene
Sauces: Lea and Perrins, Mushroom, Nabob, and assorted

TOBACCOS.

Imperial, Aromatic, cable-twist—superior
Cameron's celebrated brands—Havelock, Golden Bar, Venus tens
Barrett's Twist, in quarter-tierces and boxes.

Water Lily, Over the Water, navy sixes
Cut Tobaccos, in pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound tins, and in bulk.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Brandies: Hennessy's, Associated Vineyard, Martell's, in bulk and case
Whiskies: Old Glenury, Islay, Longjohn's, in bulk and case
Rum: Lemon Hart's
Port: Fine old Offley's, six grapes
Sherry: Gonzalez, six diamonds
Gin: J. & K. Geneva, Nectar, and Kummell
Old Tom: Burnett's, Bernard's
Claret: St. Julien's

Moselle: No. 2
Hock: Gold Leaf
Ginger Wine, in bulk and case
Ales: Tennent's, Younger's, and Colonial.
Porter: Blood's, Byass's, Guinness's, and Colonial
Cordials: assorted
Sarsaparilla: Singleton's, Townsend's
Bitters: Selner's, Stoughton's

IRONMONGERY STOCK consists of

Blasting powder and fuse
Gunpowder, caps, and shot
Long and short handled shovels
Spades, sluice forks
Picks and pick handles
Gold dishes, hose-pipes
Drills and drilling hammers
Manilla and flax ropes
White lead, castor, boiled, and colza oils
Galvanised and corrugated iron
Stoves and piping

Billies and pannikins
Tea-kettles, iron and tin
Galvanised iron buckets and tubs
Iron boilers
Enamelled and tinned stew and saucepans
Axes and axe-handles
Nails, cut and wrought
Tacks, clout and American cut
Garden rakes, hoes, and spades
Cutlery, a large assortment
Carpenters' tools of every description.

CANVAS, SADDLERY, AND BRUSHWARE.

HOLT'S SEWING MACHINES: CABINET AND HAND.

DRAPERY & CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Suits: silk-mixture, Galatea, Paget, sac
Boys' do.
Trousers and Vests: Mosgiel, silk-mixed, tweed, doeskin
Shirts: white dress, crimeans, scotch twill, tweed
Pants and undershirts, in flannel, lamb's-wool, merino, and cotton
Hosiery and hats

Dress materials: wineys, French merinos, all-wool plaids, prints
Flannels; Calicos, bleached and unbleached
Blankets, rugs, quilts
Table-covers, bed and toilet-covers.
Cocoa and felt mattings
Hessian, bed-ticking, carpets
Top, waterproof, and tweed coats; etc., etc.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Boots: men's elastic-sided, watertights, half-Wellingtons; Hayward and North British Gum Boots
Women's and children's Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, in calf, kid, and cashmere.
N.B.—All goods in this department are marked at low prices.

CROCKERYWARE.

Breakfast, dinner, and bedroom sets complete
Lamps: parlour, hanging, bracket
China, glass, and earthenware goods of every description

FILTERS, VASES, AND LUSTRES.

FANCY GOODS.

Electro-plated Britannia-metal tea and coffee pots; meerschau and briar pipes—a choice selection; patent medicines; stationery; perfumery.

COLONIAL PRODUCE: Wheat, Oats, Chaff, Pollard, and Potatoes.

D. A. J. & Co. have been appointed sole agents for the sale of Butel Bros.' superior silk-dressed flour, bran, and pollard; and are prepared to promptly execute all orders within a radius of sixty miles.—FLOUR GUARANTEED. TERMS LIBERAL.

SWAN BREWERY, CROMWELL.

G. W. GOODGER - - Proprietor.

The Proprietor is now prepared to supply his unrivalled XXXX ALES in any quantity, delivered throughout the District.

Orders left at the Commercial Hotel, Cromwell, or at the Brewery, will be promptly attended to.

G. W. GOODGER.

VICTORIA HOTEL, CROMWELL.

JAMES STUART,

(Late of the Ferry Hotel, Bannockburn.)

Begs to intimate to his friends and the public that he has purchased the above Hotel, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping the best Wines and Spirits, to merit a share of public patronage.

A first-class table kept, and superior stone stabling in course of erection.

N.B.—The nearest Hotel to the Courthouse

Cromwell Advertisements

IMPORTANT NOTICE

I. HALLENSTEIN and Co.,

CROMWELL, QUEENSTOWN, LAWRENCE, DUNEDIN, & MELBOURNE,

DIRECT IMPORTERS.

Having just removed into our NEW PREMISES, in respectfully thanking the Public for their past support, and soliciting a continuance of their patronage, we beg to assure them that our object in future will be, in order to meet the increasing demand, to keep much larger and better-assorted stock of

DRAPERY, CLOTHING, BOOTS, & GENERAL GOODS

than hitherto,—the best, in fact, ever seen out of Dunedin,—which we will sell at prices that will defy competition. Our motto will strictly be

"SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS."

We beg specially to draw attention to our splendid stock of

DRESS GOODS,

Comprising Silks, Poplins, Repp, Twills, Mohair, Merinos, Llamas, Batistes, Prints, Wineys, Gingham, Alpaca, Lustres, &c. (We can offer some really good Bargains in the above line.)

Also, Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, latest style, just received from Melbourne.

Our Stock of

UNDERLINEN, CALICOES, BLANKETS, &c. &c.,

Will be found to comprise every quality, and are on sale at extremely low figures.

OUR CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

Is stocked entirely from our DUNEDIN CLOTHING FACTORY.

THE BOOT & SHOE DEPARTMENT

Includes every description of Men's, Women's, and Children's Boots, of all qualities and prices.

A large supply of WHEAT, OATS, BRAN, & POLLARD always on hand.

Being the only authorised agents for

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN'S BRUNSWICK FLOUR MILLS,
LAKE WAKATIPU,

We are prepared to supply their best Silk-dressed Flour, guaranteed equal to Adelaide;

GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, & PROVISIONS.

IRONMONGERY & CROCKERY.

TIMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

PAPERHANGINGS, OILS, & PAINTS.

GRINDERY AND SADDLERY.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL KINDS.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

We beg to invite the Public to come and inspect the premises and Stock, and judge for themselves.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.

WHOLESALE, RETAIL, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

MELMORE TERRACE, CROMWELL

Cromwell

BELFAST STORE,
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.WINES, SPIRITS, GROCERIES, HARD-
WARE, COLONIAL PRODUCE,
&c. &c. &c.**JAMES HAZLETT**

Begs to inform the Public of the Dunstan Dis-
trict that, in connection with his established
business of ten years at Clyde, he has opened
EXTENSIVE PREMISES AT CROMWELL,
where he will be able to supply the Trade, Run-
holders, Farmers, and Private Families, with
EVERY CLASS OF GOODS, of the very best
description, at the lowest current rates.

JAMES HAZLETT would particularly mention
that in the **FLOUR & COLONIAL PRODUCE**
BUSINESS he can defy competition, as in that
line he is in connection with Messrs WHITTING-
HAM BROTHERS, of Queenstown, who are the
largest buyers in the Lake District.

J. HAZLETT, being a **CASH BUYER** in the
Dunedin and Melbourne Markets, feels confident
he can sell the cheapest and best article in the
District, and invites a visit from Purchasers.

Note the address:

JAMES HAZLETT,
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.**WILLIAM TAYLOR,**
BOOTMAKER,

MELMORE STREET ... CROMWELL
Has a large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes
on hand, of the best quality.

An inspection of the stock is invited.

Boots and Shoes made to order in the latest and
most approved fashion.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

PRICES MODERATE.

**FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,**
(Wholesale and Retail).**JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.**

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams,
Bacon, &c., always on hand.

* Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout
the district.

**CROMWELL BUTCHERY**
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),**OWEN PIERCE - PROPRIETOR.**

A supply of Meat of all descriptions always on
hand, and sold at the Lowest Prices.

GREAT BARGAINS
GREAT BARGAINS!

Just Received,

An assortment of first-class Silver Hunting
LEVER WATCHES,
By the best London makers—all warranted.

ALSO,

Fine Lot of **JEWELLERY and CLOCKS.**
Inspection invited.

E. MURRELL,
Watchmaker, Cromwell.**NOTICE.****COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!**

The Cromwell Coal Works will in future be
carried on by WILLIAMS & HAYES, who
have much pleasure in calling the attention of
the inhabitants of the Cromwell District to their
New Seam of Coal, which is far superior to any
hitherto obtained in the same works, or in any
other portion of the District. They therefore
respectfully solicit a continuance of the patron-
age heretofore bestowed, with the conviction
that that patronage will be deserved.

All orders entrusted to us will be attended to
at once, and on the shortest notice, as we intend
to keep a good supply of coals at the pit-mouth.
Coals delivered anywhere, either in or out of the
district; and lowest cartage prices charged.

20s. per ton at the Works.

32s. " delivered.

16 bags to the ton.

WILLIAMS & HAYES,
Coal Works, Cromwell.

Cromwell

CHEAP HOUSE, CROMWELL,

(OPPOSITE COUNCIL CHAMBERS).

J. SOLOMON,

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE

CHEAP DRAPER AND CLOTHIER.

J. S., in thanking the residents of Cromwell and surrounding districts for their
valuable support since he established in the district, begs to assure all that he intends
keeping up the name he has made, of being

THE CHEAPEST DRAPER AND CLOTHIER IN CROMWELL!

Don't forget J. S. was the first to bring down the prices of Drapery, Clothing,
Boots, &c., and, with a fair share of support, he is determined to keep them down, and
Sell Cheaper than any other house in Cromwell.

Come Early, and See the Largest, Best Assorted, and Cheapest Stock in Cromwell,
now being displayed at **J. SOLOMON'S NEW PREMISES.**

DRAPERY, MILLINERY, &c.

Ladies', Maids', and Children's Drapery and
Clothing of every description.

Splendid Assortment of Ladies' Polonnaises,
Dresses, made up and in the piece, in every
variety of shade and texture.

New Stock of Silk Dresses, Silk and Velvet
Jackets; large Stock of Hats, trimmed
and untrimmed.

Calicoes, Winceys, Flannels, Hollands,
Linen, Blankets, Tweeds, Lustres, Persian
and Russell Coris, Handkerchiefs, Merinos,
Stays, Underclothing, Waterproofs, Cotton
and Woollen Hose.

Handsome Stock of Carpets.

Beautiful goods in Ruffles, Laces, Collars
and Cuffs, Silk Scarfs, and Silk Bows.

Alloa and Fingering Yarns.

THE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

Comprises Men's, Youth's, and Boys' Clothing
of every variety in color and quality.

Crimean Shirts, Flannel Undershirts, Boys'
and Youths' Shirts.

Mens', Youths', and Boys' Hats and Caps.

Mens', Youths', and Boys' Half-hose, in
Merino, Cotton, and Wool. Lamb's wool
Ribbed Pants, Plaiding Pants, Waterproof
Coats.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies' and Children's, Men's, Youths' and
Boys—the Best Stock in Cromwell.

Fancy Goods and Patent Medicines.

Jewelry, Saddlery, Crockery and Glassware.

J. S.'s motto has been, from the first day he opened, to

SELL CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN CROMWELL,

and he intends sticking to the original motto, and

NO HUMBUG!**J. SOLOMON,****CHEAP HOUSE, MELMORE TERRACE.**

Bannockburn

CARRICK RANGE HOTEL,
QUARTZVILLE.**CHARLES PEAKE,**
Proprietor.

The Proprietor, having recently purchased the
above well-known and centrally-situated Hotel,
is now in a position to offer first-class accommo-
dation to all who may favour him with their
patronage.

The Premises are fitted up and furnished on
the most complete scale, and the arrangements
for the comfort of visitors and travellers are
second to none in the district.

COMMODIOUS BILLIARD ROOM,
fitted with one of Julius Paser's full-sized tables

AN EXCELLENT SIX-STALLED STABLE,
with careful groom always in attendance.

183 **CHARLES PEAKE.****BANNOCKBURN TIMBER YARD**
AND CARPENTER'S SHOP.**JAMES TAYLOR,**

CROMWELL TIMBER AND IRON YARD,
Begs to inform the Residents of BANNOCKBURN,
NEVIS, POTTERS, &c., that in order to meet the
increasing requirements of those districts, he
has opened a Branch Establishment at Doctor's
Flat, opposite Mr Richards' Store.

A good supply of **TIMBER and IRON** for
Building and Mining purposes always on hand.

*Best Material and Workmanship Cheap for Cash***BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE,**
DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN,

(On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and HOUSE-
HOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions
kept in Stock.

The Goods, being obtained **DIRECT** from
Dunedin, are retailed at the **LOWEST POS-
SIBLE PRICES.**

N.P.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.

JOHN RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.

Bannockburn.

ADAMS'S GULLY COAL-PIT,
BANNOCKBURN.**GEORGE COCKBURN**

Begs to inform the Inhabitants of the Cromwell
and Bannockburn Districts that he has opened
a Coal-Pit as above, and is prepared to supply
Coal of first-class quality and in any quantity at
lowest current rates.

Large consumers contracted with on reason-
able terms.

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND,

General

BLACKSMITH & FARRIER,

Begs to intimate to Mining Companies and the
public generally that he has removed to
QUARTZVILLE,

where he hopes, by strict attention to business
and reasonable charges, to merit a share of the
public patronage.

Cromwell.

FRANCIS SANSON,**SADDLER & HARNESS-MAKER,**

Melmore Street, Cromwell,

(Next door to Marsh's Bridge Hotel.)

Every description of work carefully and expe-
ditiously executed.

GOLDEN AGE
LIVERY & BAIT
STABLES.**THOMAS GILMOUR,**

Having leased the Stabling in connection with
the Golden Age Hotel, Cromwell, begs to assure
travellers and others that every attention and
care will be paid to horses entrusted to him.

Saddle Horses always on Hire.

Horses well and carefully Broken to Saddle
and Harness.

GOLDEN AGE STABLES,
Melmore Terrace, Cromwell.

Cromwell

CROMWELL TIMBER & IRON YARD
LATE MR GRANT'S
NEW ZEALAND & AMERICAN TIMBER YARD.**JAMES TAYLOR,**

Carpenter and Builder, Ironmonger,



Has **FOR SALE** all kinds of Building Material
suitable for the district.

Estimates given for Buildings at the **Lowest**
Prices compatible with Good Material and
Workmanship.

Punctuality and attention to all orders may
be relied on.

A Large Assortment of Paperhangings,
Paints, Glass, FURNITURE—comprising Chairs,
Tables, Washstands, Iron Bedsteads, &c.

Building Ironmongery, Carpenters' and Miners'
Tools, Hemp, Wire, and Manilla Rope,

SADDLERY, &c., cheap.**THE CROMWELL BAKERY****J. SCOTT,****BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,**

Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread
regularly delivered in all parts of the district.

K. PRETSCHE,
CROMWELL,

COACH AND GENERAL PAINTER,
PAPERHANGER, &c.

Has always on hand a fine selection of Paper-
hangings, Paints, Glass, and Mouldings of every
description, at low prices

Contracts undertaken for General Painting,
Paperhanging, Decoration,
and Sign Writing.

NOTICE.**BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.****WILLIAM HOWE,**

begs to intimate to the public of Crom-
well and surrounding Districts that he has
begun business as Boot and Shoe Maker in the
premises lately erected by him two doors above
Mr Baird's residence, Upper Melmore Street,
Cromwell.

Having had a long experience in the trade,
W. H. is confident that he will give every satis-
faction to those who may entrust him with their
orders.

Good stock of Boots and Shoes always on
hand at reasonable prices.

Repairs neatly and cheaply executed.

Note the address:—Upper Melmore Street.

THOMAS FOOTE,**TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,**
MELMORE TERRACE,**CROMWELL.**

Choice Selection of Tweeds on hand.

HENRICH BEHRENS

having purchased from Mr La Fontaine
the business lately carried on by him in Crom-
well as

WHEELWRIGHT AND COACH-BUILDER,
Begs to announce that he will carry on the
same as before, in the premises opposite the
Bank of New South Wales.

Good work guaranteed; and prices moderate.

Repairs promptly executed.

REMOVAL.**CROMWELL APOTHECARIES'**
HALL removed to

Mr J. SOLOMON'S former Premises,
Next the Golden Age Hotel.

MAX GALL,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.
Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Dealer in Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Stationery,
Tobacco and Cigars.

NEWS AGENT & BOOKSELLER.

M. G. is happy to be able to state that, busi-
ness having greatly increased, prices for medi-
cines will in future be considerably reduced
from former rates.

Cromwell

NEW WINTER DRAPERY!

AT
W. TALBOYS,
LONDON HOUSE, CROMWELL.

60 CASES CONTAINING 60 CASES
THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHION-
ABLE GOODS

To be obtained in Dunedin, and personally
selected with great care for this market.

ALL NEW GOODS.
Fancy Dresses—Silk Repps,
Poplins, Merinos, Plaids,
Aberdeen Winceys, Silk
Winceys,
Coloured and Black Silks.

Double-breasted Jackets,—in velvet, beaver,
Elegantly cloth and sealskin
trimmed Plain and Reversible Shawls.

LATEST FASHIONS
Costumes—in homespun, black
repp, French cloth, Melton,
and wincey.

CHOICE AND NEW.
Trimmed Hats, Feathers,
Flowers, Ribbons, and Or-
naments
Satin Hoods and Hats
Woollen and Lace Goods—
splendid assortment.

TWO BALES: 100 Pairs.
Blankets in all sizes—white,
scarlet, blue, grey, and Mos-
giel
Rugs of all descriptions.

VERY CHEAP.
White Flannel—30 pieces
Twilled Flannel—all colours.

MADE TO ORDER.
Men's, Youths', and Boys'
double and single-breasted
Suits—in Nelson, Geelong,
Colonial, & Mosgiel tweeds
Trousers, Trousers and Vests
White and colored Moles.

Large Sizes.
Shirts—Crimean, tweed, and
plaid
Flannel Shirts.

Extra Heavy.
Knitted Pants, Mosgiel Pants,
Flannel Pants—24 doz.
Aberdeen Socks—100 doz.

NEWEST STYLES.
Hats in all shapes—black and
colored felts
Dress Shirts, Ties, Scarfs, and
Collars
Men's Hosiery—a large stock.

MADE TO ORDER.
Ladies' and Children's kid and
leather Boots
Boys' and Youths' E.S. and
nailed Boots
Men's E.S., water-tight, and
shooting Boots—best Colo-
nial make.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

WILL BE OFFERED

FOR SIX WEEKS,

As £1000 must be realised in that time.

W. TALBOYS,
LONDON HOUSE,
MELMORE-ST., CROMWELL.

Cromwell

CROMWELL

VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE.

Next door to

KIDD'S CROMWELL HOTEL.

ROBERT WISHART,

General Blacksmith, Farrier, Machinist, &c.,

Begs to intimate to the public that he has pur-
chased the business from Mr EDWARD LINDSAY,
as Farrier and Blacksmith, and hopes by paying
strict attention to business, and turning out good
substantial work of all kinds, guaranteed, to
merit a continuance of public support.

R. W. begs to intimate to the public generally
that he has purchased the CAST IRON BFD for
TIRING WHEELS from Mr LINDSAY, being the
first introduced up-country; and in this branch
he will guarantee to give every satisfaction.

Horses shod on the latest and most approved
principle.

Light Shoes - - - 12s.
Draught do. - - - 17s.

R. WISHART,
Veterinary Shoeing Forge.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CROWN AND CROSS QUARTZ MIN-
ING COMPANY,
CARRICK RANGE.

The proprietors of the above Company, being
anxious to erect a crushing-mill on or adjacent
to their valuable quartz claim, known as the
Crown and Cross, beg to lay the following facts
before the investing public, with the hope that
the object as stated may be carried out.

The ground now held by the proprietors is an
ordinary six men's claim.—600 feet along the
line of reef by 300 feet wide.—and within these
boundaries are two if not more lines of reef, both
of which have been proved to contain gold.
From the first a yield was obtained of some 300
ozs. of gold, but owing to the charges for carting
and crushing did not prove payable. The other
reef, however, yielded the handsome return of
212 ozs. retorted gold from 180 tons of quartz.
This crushing paid a good dividend. But if the
battery had been on the ground, the results
would have proved even more encouraging. The
proprietors have now 120 tons of quartz from
this latter reef on its way to the mill.

The proprietors have traced this reef 300 feet
along the surface, finding it to carry payable
gold throughout; and have sunk two shafts, one
30 and the other 40 feet, from which the above
quartz was obtained. They have also driven a
tunnel in 80 feet, which has cut the reef two
feet thick at a depth of 75 feet from the surface.
In the reef at this depth gold is plainly visible.
By continuing this tunnel, the other reef would
be cut at a depth of 180 feet.

Professor Ulrich, when inspecting this mine,
gave it as his opinion that the proprietors would
cut yet another reef, known as the Try Again,
which would considerably enhance the value of
the property now offered.

The proprietors purpose floating the company
as follows:—The capital will be £6000, in 3000
shares of £2 each, of which 30s. will be paid up,
leaving 10s. on call. The present proprietors
will retain two-thirds of these, and now offer
the balance to the public. As soon as 1000
shares are applied for, they bind themselves to
devote £750 of the proceeds to erect the crushing-
mill on the claim,—the said mill being in the
first place to crush the company's stone, and,
when disengaged, to crush for the public at a
remunerative rate. The proprietors have se-
cured an excellent mill-site at the junction of the
two branches of Smith's gully, from which they
can obtain a plentiful supply of water for crush-
ing purposes. It is the intention to drive the
mill by steam power at the beginning, and until
more water shall be available for the motive
power.

For any further particulars respecting the
above property, apply to

HERBERT, WATSON, & COTTON,
On the ground; or
JAMES MARSHALL,
Cromwell.

PROPOSED BYE-LAWS

OF THE

CORPORATION

OF THE

TOWN OF CROMWELL.

DRAFT OF BYE-LAW NO. 1.

Bye-law of the Council of the Town of
Cromwell, made under part 13 of the "Mu-
nicipal Corporations Act 1867."

In pursuance of the powers and provisions
contained in section 181, part 13, of the
"Municipal Corporations Act 1867," the
Council of the Town of Cromwell ordain as
follows, that is to say:—

1st. The whole of the subdivisions of the
1st, 2nd, 7th, and 8th parts, and subdivisions
1, 2, and 3 of the 9th part, 64, 65, 71, 72, 88,
89, and 90 of part 10, and the whole of the
subdivisions of part 11 of the 13th schedule
to the said Act, are hereby adopted in and
for the said Town of Cromwell, and for and
on behalf of the said Corporation.

2nd. All bye-laws heretofore in force, or

Cromwell

presumed to be, and hereby expressly, re-
pealed.

DRAFT OF BYE-LAW NO. 2.

Bye-law of the Council of the Town of
Cromwell, made under section 183 of the
"Municipal Corporations Act 1867."

A Bye-law to provide for the better rule
and government of the Town of Cromwell.

In pursuance of the powers and provisions
contained in section 183, part 13, of the
"Municipal Corporations Act 1867," the
Council of the Town of Cromwell ordain as
follows, that is to say:—

Any person guilty of any of the following
offences, omissions, or neglects, within the
Town of Cromwell, shall on being convicted
of such offence, neglect, or omission, be
liable to pay any penalty not exceeding (£5)
Five Pounds:—

1st.—Throwing any glass, filth, dirt, rub-
bish, or any matter of a similar nature, upon
any street, footway, court, alley, or a public
place whatsoever.

2nd.—Riding, driving, or leading any
horse, or wheeling any barrow, cart, dray, or
carriage, upon any footpath without permis-
sion from the City Council so to do.

3rd.—Placing any timber, bricks, stones,
or other building materials upon any foot-
way, way, channel, surface drain, or carriage-
road, without such permission as aforesaid.

4th.—Burning any shavings, straw, or
other materials or matter upon any footway,
carriage-road, or open or public place, with-
out such permission as aforesaid.

5th.—Leaving any inflammable materials
or matter in any public shed or place, or any
open place near any building, without such
permission as aforesaid.

6th.—Drawing or trailing any sledge, tim-
ber, or other material upon any footway or
carriage road, to the injury of such footway
or carriage road.

7th.—Emptying any privy or cesspool, or
carting away any nightsoil, or other offensive
matter, without having a license from the
Town Council of Cromwell so to do.

8th.—Allowing any nightsoil or other
offensive matter to be spilt or otherwise cast
on to or upon any road, street, footway,
public place, or thoroughfare.

9th.—Allowing the droppings from the
eaves of any house to fall upon any footway.

10th.—Placing any placard or other docu-
ment, writing, or painting on, or otherwise
defacing, any house or building, or any wall,
fence, lamp post, railway-post, or gate, with-
out the consent of the occupier or owner
thereof.

11th.—Opening any drain or sewer, or re-
moving the surface of any footway or carriage
road, without authority from the Town Coun-
cil so to do.

12th.—Neglecting to clean any private
yard, way, passage, or avenue, by which ne-
glect a nuisance, by offensive smell or other-
wise, is caused.

13th.—Rolling any cask, beating any car-
pet, breaking-in any horse, flying any kite,
using any bows and arrows, or playing at any
game, to the annoyance of any person, in
any public place, or obstructing any footpath,
or carriage-road, whether by allowing any
cart or animal to remain across such footpath
or carriage-road, or by placing goods thereon,
or otherwise.

14th.—Throwing or discharging any stone,
or other missile, to the damage or danger of
any person or property.

15th.—Having any awning on or over any
footway in any public street or thoroughfare,
not being eight feet clear above the footway.

16th.—Blasting any rock, stone, or timber,
in or near any public place, without permis-
sion of the Town Council.

17th.—Furiously or negligently riding or
driving through any public place, street, or
thoroughfare.

18th.—If any butcher or other person shall
kill or slaughter any animal without having
been duly licensed in that behalf by the
Town Council.

19th.—Making any cellar-door or other
opening from the footway of any street or
public thoroughfare, without the consent or
not in accordance with the directions of the
Town Council.

20th.—Exposing for sale any article what-
soever on any footway, or outside of any
shop-window or doorway abutting on any
public thoroughfare or street.

21st.—Discharging any firearms, or letting
off any fireworks, or carrying any firearms,
sword, dirk, dagger, or other offensive wea-
pon, within the town of Cromwell without
permission of the Town Council. Provided
that the provision last aforesaid shall not
apply to any Justice of the Peace, or any
person in her Majesty's military or naval
service, or any member of the police, or
other peace officer, or any member of a
recognised Volunteer Corps, or any special
constable, or any person actually in pursuit
of any felon or offender.

22nd.—Any person laying out or opening
any street or building therein, and omitting
during the operations necessary for forming
such street, or for building therein, to take
all such precautions for guarding against in-
jury to the passengers along such street as
may be necessary, or as may be directed by
the Town Council.

23rd.—Any person placing any obstruction
upon any street-line, whereby life or limb is
likely to be endangered.

24th.—Any person leaving any hole, exca-
vation, or dangerous formation in or near any
public place, street, or thoroughfare, without
fencing or enclosing the same, or without
keeping a light burning upon such formation
from sunset to sunrise.

25th.—Any person neglecting or omitting
to keep in good repair any rail, gate, fence,
or cover over or about any area, or entrance

Cromwell

to any cellar or other place, or keeping open for
more than a reasonable time for taking in or
out any articles, any entrance to any area,
cellar, or other place. (Such area or entrance
opening into or upon or near any public
street, road, or thoroughfare, or other public
place.)

26th.—Any person throwing any offensive
matter, or any animal with the intention of
drowning it, into any river, watercourse, or
other place from whence the supply of water
for the use of the inhabitants of the said town
is obtained.

27th.—Any carter riding on any cart, dray,
or waggon, without having and holding prop-
er and sufficient reins, and no competent
persons having charge of the animal or ani-
mals drawing the same.

28th.—Any person driving any vehicle
whatsoever, or riding any animal, and when
meeting any other vehicle or animal not
keeping the left or near side of the road or
street, or when passing any other vehicle or
animal going in the same direction, not going
or passing or not allowing any person desir-
ous so to do to pass, when practicable, on
the right or off side of such other vehicle or
animal.

29th.—The driver of any horse or vehicle
injuring any person or property whatsoever,
by negligence, or by driving on the wrong
side of the road, or by being away from his
horse or cattle, so as to be unable to have the
full control over them.

30th.—Any person turning loose any horse
or cattle upon any public street, or allowing
any animal or animals to wander on any
public street or thoroughfare within the town
of Cromwell.

31st.—Any person leaving upon any public
street or thoroughfare any plough, harrow,
cart or other vehicle, without any horse or
animal harnessed thereto, unless in conse-
quence of some accident having occurred.

32nd.—Any person slaughtering or skin-
ning any beast upon any public street or tho-
roughfare, or permitting any slaughtered
beast or skin to remain there, or leaving any
dead beast on such street or thoroughfare.

33rd.—Any person having any iron, tim-
ber, or boards laid across any vehicle going
along any street or thoroughfare so that either
end shall project more than two feet beyond
the wheels or sides of such vehicle.

34th.—Any person destroying, damaging,
polluting, or obstructing any aqueduct, dam,
sluice-pipe, pump, watercourse, or fountain.

35th.—Any person suffering or allowing
any waste or impure water, or other matter,
to remain in any cellar or place within any
building or premises in the town, or allowing
any waste or impure water or other matter
to run or overflow from such building or
premises upon or over or on any carriage or
footway or other place, whether public or
private, within the said town, or allowing
the contents of any water-closet, privy, or
cesspool to overflow, or to soak therefrom, so
as to be offensive.

36th.—Any person being the owner or
tenant of any building abutting any street
where the footpath has been formed, who by
omitting or neglecting to secure and maintain
the foundation of such building causes or
allows the formed footpath to fall in or be
otherwise damaged.

37th.—Keeping any house of ill-fame or
repute, or having the control, conduct, or
management of the same, or being a reputed
occupier, or being an inmate of any such
house.

38th.—Permitting fowls, ducks, geese, or
turkeys to wander upon any thoroughfare.

39th.—Keeping swine within such limits
as may be prescribed by the regulations of
the Council from time to time.

40th.—Keeping cow-yards for milking pur-
poses within such limits as may be prescribed
by the regulations of the Council from time
to time.

41st.—Drunkenness or disorderly conduct
in any public street or place.

42nd.—Committing a breach of any clause
in any Licensing Ordinance, being the holder
of a license from the Corporation of Crom-
well.

DRAFT OF BYE-LAW NO. 3.

Bye-law of the Council of the Town of
Cromwell, made under part 13 of the "Mu-
nicipal Corporations Act 1867."

A Bye-law to suppress the use of ordinary
privies, and to provide for the use of earth-
closets within the Town of Cromwell.

In pursuance of the powers and provisions
contained in section 183, part 13, of the
"Municipal Corporations Act 1867," the
Council of the Town of Cromwell ordain as
follows, that is to say:—

Any person guilty of any of the following
offences, omissions, or neglects within the
Town of Cromwell shall, on being convicted
of any such offence, omission, or neglect, be
liable to pay any penalty not exceeding Five
Pounds (£5)—that is to say:—

1st.—Having on any premises, or under
the control of the owner of any premises,
any excavation for the deposit of excremen-
tious matter.

2nd.—Having any kind of closet or privy
other than those known as earth-closets.

3rd.—Having earth-closets unprovided
with a box or other movable receptacle for
excrementitious matter, or having the same
below the surface or floor of such closet.

4th.—Neglecting to keep or use in any
earth closet a supply of dry earth reasonably
sufficient for disinfecting or deodorising pur-
poses.

5th.—Neglecting to clean out, or to provide
for the cleaning out, of any earth-closet at
least once within every fourteen days.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,

Town Clerk.

N O T I C E

I hereby give notice that the Quarterly Licensing Meeting for the Districts of Cromwell Town and Cromwell District, appointed to be holden on the 1st June, 1875, at the Courthouse, Cromwell, has been adjourned till FRIDAY, the 2nd day of June, at the hour of noon.

B. R. BAIRD,
Clerk to Licensing Court.

Office of Clerk to Licensing Court,
Cromwell, May 25, 1875.

N O T I C E

I hereby give notice that the Quarterly Licensing Meeting for the District of Cardrona, appointed to be holden at Pembroke on the 1st June, 1875, has been adjourned till WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of June, 1875, at the hour of noon.

B. R. BAIRD,
Clerk to Licensing Court.

Office of Clerk to Licensing Court,
Cromwell, May 25, 1875.

P U B L I C N O T I C E

It having been rumoured that the Goodwill of Mr JOHN WRIGHT'S NEWS AGENCY Business for Home Papers and Journals and Colonial Papers was transferred to certain persons in Cromwell, the undersigned begs to notify that he purchased the Goodwill of Mr WRIGHT'S Business, and is now carrying it on in all its branches. Mr WRIGHT'S former customers will therefore be supplied as heretofore from my establishment.

MAX GALL.

Goldfields Office, Dunedin,
May 10th, 1875.

N O T I C E is hereby given that CHARLES COLCLOUGH has applied for permission to withdraw his application for a mining lease of sixteen acres of land in the Lowburn Flat. The Government have sanctioned the same, and the land is now open for occupation by holders of miners' rights, &c.

D. MACKELLAR,
Goldfields Secretary.

Goldfields Office, Dunedin,
12th May, 1875.

N O T I C E is hereby given that EDWARD TUPPER and party, having requested to be allowed to withdraw their application for a mining lease of sixteen acres on the Carrick Range, Dunstan District, the Government have sanctioned the same, and the land is now open for occupation by holders of miners' rights, &c.

D. MACKELLAR,
Goldfields Secretary.

Goldfields Office, Dunedin,
12th May, 1875.

N O T I C E is hereby given that the Government have cancelled the application of JOSIAH MITCHINSON for a mining lease of Section 1, Block III., Wakefield District, and the land is now open for occupation by holders of miners' rights, &c.

D. MACKELLAR,
Goldfields Secretary.

SATURDAY, 29th MAY, 1875,
at Noon sharp.

AT GOODGER'S YARDS, CROMWELL.

Important Sale of
Fat and Store Cattle, Milch Cows, and Horses.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH has received instructions from Mr G. W. GOODGER to sell by public auction, at the Yards, Cromwell, on Saturday first, 29th May, 1875, at Noon sharp,

150 Head of Prime Fat and Store CATTLE, consisting of
75 head prime Butcher's
50 head Store
25 head Milking Cows and Calves.

Also,

25 HORSES (draught and saddle).

The above lot will be found superior to anything of the kind which has been in the local markets for some time, and as they will be offered without the slightest reserve, an opportunity is presented to purchasers such as rarely occurs.

Terms at sale.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,
Auctioneer.

W A N T E D

Some good UNDERGROUND MEN, at the Star of the East claim, Carrick Range.—Apply to the Manager, at the mine.

W A N T E D, STONEMASONS to build Dwelling-house, at per yard.

Apply to
DONALD McLENNAN,
Hawea Flat.

F I R E B R I G A D E

A Meeting of Members of above will be held in the Town Hall THIS EVENING, at half-past eight o'clock. Business of importance.

G. M. STARKEY,
Captain.

P R E S B Y T E R I A N C H U R C H

A COMMUNION SERVICE will be held at BANNOCKBURN on Sunday, the 30th instant, to commence at 11 o'clock a.m.

B. DRAKE.

E L I Z A B E T H Q. M. C O M P A N Y, REGISTERED.

Tenders will be received till SATURDAY NEXT, 29th May, for Driving a Branch Tunnel in the Company's claim, 150 feet, or strike the reef. Specifications, similar to previous ones, can be seen at my office.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Manager.

B E N D I G O D E E P L E V E L Q U A R T Z M I N I N G C O M P A N Y

TENDERS are required for Driving Tunnel in the above Company's ground.

The tenders may be for any distance between 150 and 300 feet. Specifications may be seen at Mr Mitchinson's, Bendigo, or at the Company's Office, Cromwell, where tenders must be sent, marked "Tenders for Tunnel," on or before WEDNESDAY, June 2.

JAMES MARSHALL,
Manager.

N O T I C E

Having determined to Dispose of my Business at Nevis, I have to request that all Debts due by me be presented for payment on or before 1st June; and all accounts owing to me must be paid on or before that date, otherwise they will be handed over to my solicitor for collection without further notice.

DANIEL SCALLY,
Shamrock Store, Nevis.

N O T I C E

All Persons indebted to the Estate of the late WILSON GRAY are urgently requested to communicate with the undersigned without delay. All debts and liabilities, upon being duly authenticated, will be paid forthwith.

Dated at Dunedin, this 7th day of April, 1875

W. H. McKEAY,
Solicitor, Princes-street, Dunedin,
Sole Executor of the late Wilson Gray.

C O L O N I A L B U I L D I N G A N D I N V E S T M E N T S O C I E T Y, (Limited.)

N O T I C E

Mr DAVID A. JOLLY, of Cromwell, has been appointed, for the District of Cromwell, Agent for the Receiving of Applications for Shares in the above Company, for Issuing Forms of Application, and all information required.

LOUIS BASCH,
Interim Secretary.

Dunedin, 13th April, 1875.

C R O M W E L L D I S T R I C T H O S P I T A L

SUBSCRIBERS are respectfully reminded that the FINANCIAL YEAR commenced on 1st May. Forms of recommendation for admission to the Institution are obtainable by subscribers on application to the Collector.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Secretary.

A U C T I O N E E R

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,
Having commenced business as Auctioneer, is now prepared to UNDERTAKE ANY SALES with which he may be favored.

General Mining and Commission Agency Office,
Melmore Terrace, Cromwell.

E L E C T O R A L D I S T R I C T O F D U N S T A N

Notice is hereby given that the REVISING OFFICER will hold a Court for the Revision of the List of Voters for the District of Dunstan, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of May, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Courthouse, Clyde.

At which Court will be heard and determined all claims duly made to have names inserted in the said List of Voters, and all objections duly made to the names of persons being retained or placed on the Electoral Roll of the said District. The names of persons whose Christian names or whose qualifications shall be wholly omitted, where by law required to be specified, in the said List, or whose place of abode, or the nature or description of whose qualifications are insufficiently described for the purpose of being identified, will be expunged unless the matter so omitted or insufficiently described be then supplied. The Revising Officer will also, at the said Court, make such corrections in the said List, and do all such other acts as are required of him by the "Registration of Electors Act, 1866."

Dated at Dunedin, this 30th day of April, 1875.

WM. M. HODGKINS,
Revising Officer.

I M P O R T A N T N O T I C E
TO
MINING COMPANIES & OTHERS.

D. A. JOLLY & CO.
Have on hand and for sale a quantity of
L I T H O F R A C T E U R,
for blasting purposes.

The merits of this new explosive agent have now been thoroughly tested, and it is acknowledged to have no equal for effectiveness and labor-saving qualities.

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,
Cromwell.

P E R S E V E R A N C E C O M P A N Y, LIMITED, CARRICK.

A Call of Two Shillings (2s.) per share in the above Company has been made, and will be due and payable on WEDNESDAY, 9th June, 1875, at the Company's Office, Melmore Terrace, Cromwell, to

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Manager.

B I R T H

On Friday, the 21st May, at Cromwell, the wife of JOHN WRIGHTSON, of a daughter.

Cromwell Argus,
AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

CROMWELL: WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1875.

THE present situation of Provincial politics is in certain respects one of the most peculiar which has yet, in our experience, been witnessed, and it presents some features which are calculated to excite considerable apprehension. We are of course alluding to the amazing circumstance of a powerful Executive being last week overthrown on the most trivial grounds that were ever brought against a Government, the policy of that Government being meanwhile, (even granting that some faults of administration might be found,) that which meets with the greatest acceptance at the hands of the people in the Province. We have carefully considered the articles of our Dunedin contemporaries for some clue to guide us to the reasons for this astonishing state of things, but in them we can see nothing worthy of attention, unless indeed it be the significant fact that strong personal reasons dictate the peculiar current in which their political tendencies flow. One of our contemporaries' writings on political matters lately have been spiced with such personal allusions as to lead to the conclusion that personal spleen is a principal element in the writer's composition. Its theory, then, as to the causes of the present situation must be at once put aside, and we must try to form one for ourselves, based upon the debate which took place on the want-of-confidence motion. On a careful study of the division list, it will be at once admitted, we suppose, that there is a party in the Council which makes it its whole aim and study to put and keep such a Government in power as will be favorable, or as favorable as possible, to the pastoral interest. And everyone knows that this party is led and managed by perhaps the most astute though most silent member of the House.

All the pastoral members do not follow this individual's leading, we rejoice to say, but still it is sufficiently effective to take advantage of any element of discord which may arise or exist. That sufficient elements of that sort did exist is evident, when we reflect that an intense BASTINGS-TURNBULL feeling still rankled in the breasts of many members of the Council; that certain Goldfields members (only the half, we notice by the list,) were prepared to vote against the Government under any circumstances; and that there existed a discontented body of southern members goaded on to do something desperate against any Government which would not concede all demands of a railway and immigration committee which at present reigns triumphant in Southland. That these elements of confusion did exist is beyond a question: that they were taken full advantage of is also beyond a doubt, and we fear it is only too true that they were shamefully handled by the party to whom we have already alluded. For what do we find upon examination of the various speeches made by the Opposition? Nothing but the vaguest and most trifling charges of maladministration of the Works Department,—charges which were not, if they could be substantiated; and the most trifling and contemptible personal reflections upon the occupants of the Government benches. We find charges, not one of which is proved, put forward in the most lame and impotent manner, and no attempt at attack made upon the policy of the Government,—except, indeed, to a very small degree by one member, Mr FISH. What can this mean, except that the outs wanted to get in, and that personal feelings were prominently put forward to justify, if possible, such a vote?

If we look to the Goldfields Department, we find on the Estimates of the Reid Government a very fair provision for our wants in the way of roads and works. We notice an indication that other works calculated to promote the progress of the Goldfields were receiving attention, and we find also that really nothing has been advanced against the late conduct of that Department except that the head of it conducted the business for the greater part of the year in the largest and most important purely Goldfields town, and not in Dunedin. This is the case as regards the Goldfields, stripped of all unnecessary verbiage and personal reflections. Let us turn now to the Treasury Department, and what do we find? That the balance-sheet and Financial Statement were made, and the Estimates laid on the table, in a shorter time than ever before in the history of the Provincial Council. Nothing was said against the Treasury, although we know the underlying BASTINGS v. TURNBULL feeling must have played a prominent part. Nothing was said against the Provincial Secretary—indeed, he was praised to the utmost in many things, but it was asserted he had too much work to do, and consequently he had failed to do many things he ought to have done. Many assertions were made, but assertions don't go for proof with us misguided up-country people so much as apparently they do with some of our Dunedin contemporaries. What then was the real moving power which consolidated the incongruous elements of which the Opposition was composed—the disaffected Southland members, in fear and trembling of their terrible Committee; the jealous and envious Goldfields members; and the faithful followers who were blindly led by BASTINGS in his last year's episode with TURNBULL? What induced them to go against a Government whose land policy was a liberal one; whose Estimates were so carefully and timeously prepared that we are quite certain they will not be improved upon; who had given evidence that they were prepared to reduce or wholly abolish the obnoxious gold duty; and whose every measure, up to the want of confidence motion, was almost unanimously carried? The Southland grievance was not a sufficient reason in itself, for it could not be remedied without hurt to other districts; nor was it the discontent of certain Goldfields members, for all their causes of discontent had been or were being removed, and surely the revengeful feeling on the part of Mr BASTINGS could not of itself have been sufficient. Is it possible that the astute party of which we have already spoken brought the Cave of Adullamites together and made them a compact body? If this is possible—and it appears to us the only theory upon which to account for the late division—what was the motive which induced them to move? We believe it is not far to seek. We find Mr REID, in a recent debate, referring to the intended policy of his Government with regard to the pastoral leases which will next year and in successive years expire by effluxion

of time. He distinctly stated that his policy would be to cut up those leases into much smaller areas, to give men of small capital a chance of settling. To all those of our readers who have given any attention to this subject of pastoral leases, is it necessary to say that this was sufficient to determine the direction which one small but influential party should take with regard to the late Government? We do not mean to insinuate that Mr BASTINGS has made a compact with the party already referred to; but we do mean most distinctly to assert that there is room for great suspicion, either that he has done so, or that that party has every reason to believe that BASTINGS and his Executive will be found more pliable gentlemen in the matter of renewing the pastoral leases than the members of the late Government would have been. We shall be glad to find that we are mistaken in our opinion. We shall also look forward with considerable curiosity to the new Estimates, to see how the exorbitant demands of Southland can be acceded to without sacrificing the other important and equally deserving demands of the Province.

It will be remembered that some time ago a deputation waited on the hon. the Colonial Secretary in Dunedin, with respect to the reduction or abolition of the gold duty in this Province; and more especially with a view to learn whether, in the event of a sum being appropriated to provide for refunding the whole or a part of the remitted duty, the Appropriation Ordinance would be allowed by the Governor and his advisers. Dr. POLLEN informed his interviewers that if the Superintendent put the above simple proposition to him he would give a decisive answer without delay. His Honor acted on the suggestion, and below is copy of the reply received by him:—

"General Government Offices,
Dunedin, May 19, 1875.

"To His Honor the Superintendent of Otago.

"SIR—I have received your Honor's letter of date 14th inst., on the subject of the Otago Gold Duty Repayment Ordinance, 1874; and, with reference to your expressed desire to obtain the opinion of the Law Officer of the Colony as to the legality of the Provincial Legislature of Otago appropriating a sum of money sufficient to refund to the miners a portion or the whole of the Gold Export Duty levied in this Province, I have the honor to inform you that the Colonial Government is advised that such an appropriation could not be held to be illegal. If, therefore, your Honor should consider it fitting, under existing circumstances in the Province, to recommend to the Provincial Council to vote money in the manner proposed for the relief or encouragement of mining industry in the Province of Otago, the passing of such a vote by the Provincial Council would not be held to affect the validity of the Appropriation Ordinance which covered it.—I am, &c.,

"JAMES POLLEN."

It will thus be seen that the Provincial authorities have within themselves the power to deal with this much-vexed question, which has so long been a grievance with the mining community. No doubt our rulers will show their sincerity by providing for the extinction of a special and obnoxious tax, which has given rise to much sincere discontent, and not a little stump eloquence. We shall see.

The Queen's Birthday passed over in Cromwell without demonstration of any kind, and the various business houses were open for trade as usual.

Mr Charles Colclough is announced to hold his maiden sale on Saturday first, when he will dispose of a mob of very useful cattle, horses, &c., on behalf of Mr Goodger. The auction begins at noon.

A meeting of the members of the Fire Brigade is convened by Captain Starkey to be held in the Town Hall this evening. As the business is of an important nature, a full attendance is requested and expected.

We are requested to intimate that the share-list of the Colonial Building and Investment Society will be closed on 9th proximo. It will therefore be well for intending shareholders to apply without delay to the local agent, Mr Jolly, who will supply all particulars.

Travellers up-country are no doubt well acquainted with host William's Victoria Hotel at Lawrence, which has acquired the name of being one of the most comfortable and complete houses of accommodation out of Dunedin. Mr Williams announces that he has still further consulted the convenience of his patrons by the erection of additional premises, comprising private apartments for families, commercial and sample rooms, &c., rendering the Victoria one of the best hotels in Otago.

The entertainment in aid of the Building fund of St. Andrew's Episcopalian Church, Cromwell, took place in the Athenaeum Hall on Friday evening. The attendance was very good, and the lengthy programme was satisfactorily carried out. Several ladies and gentlemen from Clyde rendered valuable assistance, and altogether a very pleasant evening was spent. Space prevents us from giving any detailed notice—indeed it would be a difficult and invidious task to single out any special performer where each contributed so well to the general fund of enjoyment. We are informed the proceeds form a substantial addition to the fund sought to be augmented.

We observe that Henry J. Cope, settler, of Lake Hayes, has filed a deed of arrangement with his creditors.

It is rumoured in Dunedin that a vacancy will shortly occur in the Provincial Council, as Mr H. S. Fish intends visiting Europe.

We hear that a parcel of over 5700ozs of gold from Logan's claim was lodged in the Bank last Saturday. We have not learnt the quantity of stone put through carrying this yield.

Elsewhere will be found reprinted the proposed new bye-laws of the Cromwell Corporation. It has been found necessary to commence *de novo* with the passing of the bye-laws owing to an informality in their previous gassing.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the date of sitting of the Cromwell Licensing Bench is postponed from June 1st to Friday, June 3rd. The sitting of the Court at Pembroke is likewise adjourned till Wednesday, 16th proximo.

Last week, a deputation, consisting of Messrs Hazlett and Ireland, waited upon the Superintendent, and presented a petition asking for a road to be made to Waikaka Bush. The Superintendent said the matter was one entirely of funds. It is thought the road will be made.

At the Waimate Steeplechases, the Grand National of 100 sovs., was won by Ray's Medora (12st 7lb), Campbell's Tommy Dodd (12st 11lb) being second. The Waimate Steeplechase, 75 sovs., was won by Mr Smith's Dunatrix, Medora being second.

Considerable uneasiness was occasioned throughout the Colony on the wreck of the mail steamer Schiller first becoming known, from the fact of her being the vessel which was carrying homewards the New Zealand mails—via San Francisco, transhipped from the Mikado, which latter carried several well-known colonists as passengers, among others, the hon. R. Campbell, and Messrs Beaver and Solomon, of Dunedin. The anxiety thus occasioned has been greatly allayed, if not wholly set at rest, by the publication of the cablegram dated 11th instant, that "no Australian passengers can be traced" among the Schiller's list.

The Goldfields Committee have reported to the Council upon the petition of certain miners praying that the Government would purchase the Kawarau Bridge, and throw the same open for traffic free of charge. The Committee recommend that, as it appeared the scale of charges at present imposed at the bridge was excessive, the Government be requested to put clause IX. of the memorandum of conditions into force, with a view to the reduction of the charges. At the same time the Committee urged upon the Government the advisability of abolishing altogether the toll levied on foot passengers. The committee further recommended the purchase of this and other private bridges erected under Government conditions, out of any loan or advance obtained from the General Government, and the reduction of tolls on such bridges to a limit that shall provide funds sufficient for interest, for a sinking fund, and for maintenance of the bridges.

A meeting of the Building Committee of the district Hospital was held on 29th inst., at which Messrs Dawkins, Goodger, Gudgeon, Scott, Arndt, Marsh and Jolly were present, the first-named in the chair. The object of the meeting was to consider the advisability of settling up with the contractor, he having reported completion of the building. The sum due was £135, and it was resolved to pay Mr Taylor £120, leaving over the balance of £15 until the building is passed by the architect. On the motion of Mr Goodger, seconded by Mr Scott, it was carried:—"That the Building Committee hand over its charge to the Committee of Management, together with the assets and liabilities, and that the books be audited up to day of meeting of Management Committee, 27th inst., at which date auditors hand in report." It was resolved to have the rules of the Institution printed, and that a book for the admission of patients be procured, in accordance with the Surgeon's request. This concluded the business.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

DUNEDIN.

SATURDAY, 3.30 p.m.

The Executive is now definitely announced, as follows:—

Bastings, Provincial Secretary, Secretary for Works, and Goldfields Secretary; Moody, Treasurer; Green, Lands and Survey Department; Fish, Commissioner of Railways; Wood and Sumpter, non-official members.

TUESDAY, 8 p.m.

The Tradesmen's Races yesterday were only fairly attended. The Governor was present for about an hour.

The Hurdle Race was won by Kildare. Gourley's Schoolboy won the Maiden Plate; the Ada gelding was a hot favorite, but was second. Birthday Handicap, 80 sovs.: Kathleen, 1; Merry Monarch, 2; Rory O'More, 3. Selling Race: May Morn, 1. Tradesmen's Handicap: Rory O'More, 1; King Philip, 2; Envy, 3. The Consolation was won by Right Bower.

A formal demand has been made on the Corporation, on behalf of the tenants interested, for the respective amounts of the awards in the Princes-street widening affair. The Corporation has also received notice from the solicitors consulted by the Committee appointed at the meeting of citizens in the Temperance Hall last week, not to pay the awards, as they intend to apply to the Supreme Court for an order to set aside the proceedings.

The Governor and suite left for Wellington shortly before ten o'clock this morning.

The Hon. Mr Reynolds remains in Dunedin to attend the Provincial Council, there being a quorum of the Executive in Wellington without him.

BLenheim, May 25.

A very smart shock of earthquake was experienced at a quarter to five yesterday afternoon.

AUCKLAND, May 25.

A well-known vagrant, W. Shiels, was run over and killed by the train between Auckland and Ellerslie last evening.

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

The Council re-assembled to-day at 2 p.m. After some formal business, Mr Bastings, from the Government benches, made an explanation with regard to his formation of an Executive. In accordance with what he saw to be the wish of the House, he had tried to induce Mr Reid to join him as leader of the Government and Secretary for Lands, but that hon. gentleman declined to join him, as did Mr Stout also.

Bastings enunciated no policy whatever, and this—the absence of any policy,—together with the composition of the Executive, furnished a short but lively debate.

Mr Reid delivered one of those cutting speeches for which he is famous. He condemned the Government as only desiring to obtain office, and twitted them with wearing the late Government's old clothes.

Various members then spoke. Referring to wire-pulling and lobbying, and to "Wood" as a member of the Executive, Lumsden styled them "the log-rolling Government." MacKellar, referring to their desire for office, termed them "the Government of the unemployed."

Before adjourning, Steward, of Oamaru, gave notice of a want of confidence motion in the Executive as now constituted, which he will bring on to-morrow. It is understood that the motion is without the consent or advice of any party.

RETURN CRICKET MATCH.

The return match between the Clyde and Cromwell Clubs came off on Monday, anniversary of the Queen's Birthday, on the recreation ground Clyde. Anything but "Queen's weather" prevailed, the day being lowering from dawn, and ultimately breaking into a miserable drizzling rain in the afternoon. Notwithstanding the unpleasant aspect of affairs, the Cromwell team turned out, and arrived at the scene of action in time to allow of the contest commencing about eleven o'clock. The Clyde Club, with prudent forethought, provided to some extent against the threatened inclemency of the weather by erecting a number of tents on the ground, which afterwards came in very handy, as a protection from the rain, while another erection was devoted to the supply of inward refreshment. Before play commenced, the Clyde Brass Band appeared on the ground, and made things a bit lively with its martial strains, continuing to perform at intervals during the day. Owing to the shortness of the day, it was arranged by the respective captains, Messrs Eames and Snook, that the result of the first innings should decide the match—stumps to be drawn 4.30 p.m. It may be here remarked that Mr W. G. Rees, formerly of Lake Wakatipu, and a cricketer of colonial repute, appearing as one of the Clyde eleven, did not tend to increase the confidence of the Cromwell players as Mr Rees is known to be a stickler when he gets his "eye in." Clyde won the toss, and elected to go to the wickets, Messrs Rees and Denniston facing the bowling of Tobin and Sams. By a miscalculation, Rees played on to his wicket, and retired with a circle to his name, much to the relief of his opponents. Tobin and Sams were well on the spot, and the opposing timber went down rapidly, the only stand of any note in this innings being that of W. Eames, who footed up with 15, when he was run out. Clyde first innings closed for a total of 61, of which 21 were extras.

After a short delay, Cromwell sent in Tobin and Sams, who faced Phillips and Richmond—the latter a veteran cricketer, the former a most promising and powerful bowler, although scarcely yet steady enough. However, both got on the pitch and did effective slaughter, slightly to the chagrin of their foes, the total result of the scorers' labors being 47, extras contributing 18.

By this time the gathering clouds looked ominous, and rain began to fall lightly. Clyde commenced their second innings by sending Rees and Eames to protect the sticks against the onslaught of Sams and Tobin, both of whom, especially the former, were in fine form throughout the match. In this innings, Rees after a short time collared the bowling, and set the field to work, displaying some very fine play, which, however, was anything but encouraging to the Cromwell team, especially as the rain was now coming down pretty steadily, and the ground greasy. The bowlers pegged away doggedly, and at length patience was rewarded by the redoubtable being disposed of by a splendid catch by Escott at long field. Rees stood in while four of his party were sent back to the tent. With his retirement an adjournment was made owing to the heavy rainfall, and it was proposed to give the weather "best." But after ten minutes delay, a slight abatement set in and the Cromwell captain pluckily sent out his field again. Whether it was the rain or the absence of the genial Rees that affected the Clydians is hard to say, but the remaining six wickets went down without adding a figure to the score, which closed for 65. Of this number, 20 figured as byes and wides, Mr Rees bringing up the score to 51, the other ten bats only totting up 14 between them.

Clyde in the two innings having thus summed up a total of 126, it remained for Cromwell to make 80 to win. By the time

the final struggle began, barely an hour was available wherein to decide the issue. Owing to the slippery nature of the ground the bowling was very loose, every other ball being called wide. The batsmen took the full benefit of this favoring circumstance, and the figures gradually crept up to 50, with little over ten minutes to the good. Amore and Thomas, both hard hitters, were at the stumps, the former scoring well, and it was felt to be only a question of time for Cromwell to secure another victory. The excitement was strong when the umpires called time, the score being at 64,—within 15 of the number wanted to win, with four wickets to fall. The ten minutes adjournment during the heavy rain saved our Clyde neighbors.

Of the play on either side little need be said. Both teams were evidently out of practice, but gave evidence of having among them men who otherwise would be formidable in almost any cricket field. The bowling of Phillips and Richmond (Clyde) and Sams and Tobin (Cromwell) was much above the average—all of them being swift under-hand. Praise would be simply thrown away on such old hands at the willow as Rees, Eames and Richmond, who have served an apprenticeship in the birthplace of cricket. Of the Cromwell team, next to the bowlers, Mr Amore bore the brunt of the battle. As long-stop he was clean and quick, seldom allowing a ball to pass, notwithstanding the ground was pretty lumpy. In batting he has good defence and hits out hard, his innings of 22 and not out being universally admired. With practice Amore will prove a valuable acquisition to our Club. It is to be hoped that next season this noble pastime will be initiated at an earlier stage, so that these friendly matches may attain greater excellence and more favorable surroundings than were experienced yesterday. We had almost forgotten to mention that Messrs Ratcliffe and M'Guinness acted as umpires for Clyde and Cromwell respectively, and both being old cricketers of local repute it is needless to say that they gave every satisfaction. Messrs Preshaw and Wilmott fulfilled the duties of scorers to the Clubs, and their duties, as also the umpires, were no very agreeable ones on a cold, wet day. We append the scores:—

CLYDE—FIRST INNINGS.

Rees, b Tobin	0
Denniston, c Thomas, b Sams—11	2
Richmond, c Gudgeon, b Tobin—12111	6
Eames, run out, b Sams—1122121211	16
Fache, W., c Gudgeon, b Sams—1	1
Phillips, c and b Sams—1121	6
Simpson, b Sams	0
Boucher, b Sams—13	4
Stevens, b and c Tobin—11	2
Walcut (not out)—1	1
Rice, b Sams—2	2
Byes, 11; wides, 7; leg byes, 3	21
Total	61

SECOND INNINGS.

Eames, b Sams	0
Rees, b Tobin, c Escott—211123122	31
133312111	3
Walcut, run out—111	3
Denniston, b Sams—113	5
Phillips, b Snook—11112	6
Simpson, stumped Tobin	0
Stevens, b Sams	0
Boucher (not out)	0
Richmond, stumped Tobin	0
Rice, c Box	0
Fache, W., c Gudgeon	0
Byes, 13; wides, 5; leg byes, 2	20
Total	65

CROMWELL—FIRST INNINGS.

Tobin, b Phillips, c Rees—11	2
Sams, b Phillips—11	2
Gordon, b Richmond	0
Gudgeon, b Richmond—1112	5
Snook, b Phillips—2211	6
Fergus, lbw, b Phillips—11	2
Box, b Richmond—1	1
Thomas, b Richmond	0
Amore (not out)—131	5
Escott, b Phillips—24	6
Brown, c Boucher, b Phillips—11	2
Wides, 13; byes, 3	16
Total	47

SECOND INNINGS.

Snook, b Richmond—211	4
Sams, c Richmond, b Phillips	0
Gordon, c Fache, b Boucher—21121	8
Gudgeon, b Phillips	0
Amore (not out)—21221112133	22
Tobin, b Boucher—112	4
Box, c Walnut, b Boucher	0
Thomas (not out)—121	4
Byes, 5; wides, 13; no balls, 2; leg bye, 1	22
Total (with four wickets to fall)	64

In the evening the Cromwell players were entertained at a supper by their opponents—the spread being laid in Eames' Dunstan Hotel. The keen air and healthy exercise of the day's work had given all an appetite, which was amply met by host Eames, the tables, to use a somewhat hackneyed expression, "literally groaning beneath the well-appointed and *recherché* viands. The artistic abilities of Mr Eames' chef must have been considerably exercised to produce the variety and excellence of the various dishes laid before the company. The chair was occupied by Mr W. L. Simpson, R. M. and Warden, who was faced by Mr James Hazlett, M.P.C. It were needless to go into details of the proceedings, which are pretty much alike in meetings of this class. Suffice it to say that good fellowship reigned supreme, each and all giving expression to the hope that next season would afford occasion for at least a quartet of such pleasant social reunions. The company broke up about ten o'clock.

LATEST EUROPEAN AND AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

By the arrival of the Alhambra at Hoki-tika from Melbourne on 19th inst., we have the latest Home and Continental intelligence up to May 10, and intercolonial to 13th. The following are the principal items:—

LONDON, May 8.

The reported arrival of the Californian Mail on the 4th was false.

The steamship Schiller, homeward bound from New York, with Australian and New Zealand mails via San Francisco, and over 260 passengers, was totally wrecked off Scilly Isles. Only a few passengers were saved. The Schiller went ashore in a fog, when 311 persons perished. Forty-four persons and a portion of the mails were saved. The passengers on the Schiller were principally Germans. There are no Australians traceable. 56 mail bags, chiefly newspapers, were saved.

LONDON, May 10.

The Emperor of Russia arrived at Berlin to-day. The result of his interview with the German Emperor is anxiously awaited.

The Italian Parliament were engaged during the week in discussing a motion blaming the Government for undue leniency towards the Bishops, and allowing the law of exequatur to remain a dead letter.

Menghetti has promised to introduce legislation to protect the State and administer ecclesiastical property. He also stated that the relations with Germany were excellent.

A vote of confidence in the Government has been passed.

The Hon. Mr Bourke (Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs) announced that the Government had received entirely satisfactory assurances from Germany and had no cause to fear a disturbance.

The Brindisi mails were delivered yesterday.

The colliers' strike in South Wales is ended, the men returning to work on the masters' conditions.

The Czar and Prince Gortschoff interviewed Bismarck immediately on their arrival at Berlin. It is generally supposed that the Czar will exercise a pacific influence.

Prussia has voted for the suppression of religious orders.

AUSTRALIAN.

MELBOURNE, May 13.

Olson, one of the three sailors who leaped overboard from the Carleton at Queenscliffe with the intention of deserting, and who was supposed to be drowned, turned up on the 9th. He was twelve hours in the water, and since then had been hiding with some fishermen.

The Insurance Companies have paid the sum of £3700 to the Barwon Woollen Mill Company for losses sustained by the recent fire at Geelong.

At the dedication of a new Roman Catholic Church at Gordon, near Ballarat, Archbishop Goold made another attack on the Education Act.

Captain Kay, for many years Clerk to the Executive Council, is about to retire.

The Mining Department has called for tenders for sinking bores in the best auriferous areas.

The Rev. Charles Clark reached Melbourne on the 11th, and begins service at the Athenaeum next Sunday.

The Irish intend to celebrate the O'Connell Centenary.

The Rev. Charles Strong will succeed the Rev. Mr Menzies, deceased, at the new Scots Church, the spire of which is completed and is the tallest in Melbourne.

The King of Siam, it is stated, will probably contribute an interesting collection to the Melbourne Exhibition.

A mother and daughter, named Utting, were committed for trial for perjury at the trial of Frank Sperrin, who was sentenced to ten years and two whippings for a criminal assault on the daughter.

A Victoria Permanent Fire Insurance Company has been registered, with a capital of one million.

James Barker, labourer, committed suicide on the 10th inst., while in a state of *delirium tremens*, by throwing himself from the railway bridge at Williamstown. He was run over and killed instantaneously by a passing train.

SYDNEY, May 13.

R. F. Stubbs and Co. have failed. The direct liabilities are £100,000.

Barlow, wholesale grocer, and Cohen, ironmonger, have called meetings of their creditors. The liabilities of the former are £28,000; assets, £18,000. Cohen's liabilities amount to £18,000; assets, £9000.

A large and influential meeting was held on the 11th, in favor of the annexation of New Guinea by the Imperial Government.

The Herald's Cooktown correspondent attributes the rush of Chinese to representations made to Canton and Hong Kong merchants.

The Governor attended the Maitland races, the Cup at which was won by his horse Kingsborough.

Murphy, charged with the murder of his wife by poison at Shoalhaven and acquitted, has been re-arrested.

The Gothenburg fund at Adelaide has reached £8,900.

The Postmaster-General received a telegram stating that the Sydney mail bag was saved from the wreck of the Schiller.

A traveller gives the following as a bit of his experience:—"If you wake up in the night in an Italian hotel and shoot a burglar, the chances are that you cannot see the landlord next morning; and that his wife is a widow."

MR ULRICH'S REPORT.

We continue our extracts from above. Of "Group 3," which embraces the Carrick Range reefs, Mr Ulrich says:—

The generality of these reefs present in several respects quite different characters from the reefs of the other groups. They are peculiar clayey ferruginous "mullock reefs" or rather "quartz-mullock reefs," so soft that they can mostly be worked by pick without the aid of boring or blasting; and the quartz, which apparently forms no large percentage of their mass, occurs only in the shape of coarse sand, and small angular and slightly rounded pieces—such reaching or surpassing the size of a fist being rather rare. Some of the reefs show much irregularity in their course, for they expand and contract, twist and curve in strike and dip in quite a peculiar manner, and are—what is the case also with most of the others—frequently faulted by slides and cross-courses, so that it requires very great attention and perseverance on the part of the mining managers not to lose them. Unfavorable as these features no doubt appear, touching straight forward and uninterrupted working of the reefs in future, I feel no apprehension of the latter giving out suddenly, or at a limited depth, for they are in every respect true lodes, crossing the country both in strike and dip, and showing most frequently the hanging wall, less frequently the foot wall, and in some instances both walls well defined and separated from their mass by clayey casings, mostly polished and striated, representing the so-called "Slacken-sides," which afford unmistakable proof of movements of the walls of the reefs. The gold, both in the quartz and mullock, is very fine, and, owing to the soft and ferruginous nature of the stuff, specks can but very rarely be seen during working. On account of its softness the quartz mullock is easily crushed, but the saving of the fine gold requires great attention; and, as the supply of water, which the proper treatment of this kind of stuff requires, is rather above the average, but has at the existing machines been frequently much below it, and their saving appliances are not the most suitable ones besides, I am sure a great deal of the gold has been lost in the tailings. There is at the level of even the lowest workings not much pyrites observable in the reefs, still the ferruginous character of the mullock, as being no doubt a result of its decomposition, points to its former presence in larger quantities, and it may with certainty be expected to increase in abundance in depth. As regards the expense of working the reefs, the soft nature of both the mullock and country renders it small in one respect, viz.—that of exploitation proper; in another, however, viz.—that of supporting the workings, rather large, on account of the high price of timber, and the expense in this respect increases of course, in order to avoid accidents and collapse, the flatter the dip of the reefs. Fortunately there are on this field experienced managers and miners, well able to cope with this difficulty in the most economic and practical manner.

CHANCES FOR PROSPECTING FOR NEW AURIFEROUS REEFS.

As regards the chances of the occurrence of other auriferous reefs in the districts under notice, I consider them to be very good. At Bendigo, the Carrick Range, and Skipper's Creek, where the tracing of auriferous gullies and quartz specimens led, I was told, to the discovery of most of the principal reefs worked, though some showed by no means plain outcrops at the surface, partly by reason of their mullocky character, partly on account of being covered by detritus or being disturbed. And these features are the most serious obstacles the intelligent prospector has to contend with in these districts, for that the latter are promising fields for further discoveries of auriferous reefs is plainly indicated by numerous auriferous alluvial gullies and creeks, and the occurrence of quartz specimens outside the drainage range of the known lines of reefs. The recent discovery by tracing specimens of a new reef in the Bendigo district presents a case in point. The same reasoning, based upon similar data, applies more or less to all the other reefing districts (Arrow, Rough Ridge, etc.). Concluding with a general comparison between this Province and Victoria as to the facilities and chances of prospecting, I must say that this work—looking at it in a strictly mining point of view only—is here much more difficult than in Victoria; for, whilst there reefs consist mostly of massive white quartz, and are plainly exposed on the surface, they are here more frequently of a mullocky character, and more or less covered over by detrital matter. And there is besides one striking difference between the two countries, namely, that whilst in Victoria reefs abound all through the goldfields, but as the saying goes, ninety-nine in a hundred prove barren, here they are comparatively very scarce, but with this redeeming feature, that nearly everyone hitherto found has proved to be auriferous, and therefore, we may fairly assign the same chance to any new ones discovered in future.

CRUSHING MACHINERY AND GOLD-SAVING APPLIANCES.

The number of crushing machines erected and in course of erection at the different goldfields I visited, amounts to twenty-one. * * * * * Touching the height of drop and speed of the stamps, the former should be less than seven inches, and might be advantageously increased to nine inches, especially if the stamps are light; whilst, touching the speed, it is generally considered best at the rate of 75 to 80 blows per minute. Regarding the iron coffers, they seemed to me rather, if not too shallow for both economic and effective working. They allowed hardly one inch of loose quartz to be put beneath the false bed plates, and it would, therefore, require the greatest care in the placing of these plates, the feeding, &c., to prevent the plates from working unevenly into the shallow gravel bed. In fact, I think it can hardly be avoided that they (the plates) come frequently in contact with the iron bottom, the result of which, of course, is, as the sound of the blow already indicates, ineffective working and great wear and tear—sometimes even an unexpected breaking of the coffers. On this account I think it would certainly be advisable to have the latter, say, about two inches deeper, so as to allow a gravel bed of three inches beneath the false bottoms. Considering that the office of these latter is not only the saving of the coffers from wear and tear, but mainly to prevent the gold from being smashed too fine or "beaten dead," as it is

called, they should be only the same size as the stamp-heads, in order to leave sufficient space around them for liberated gold particles to get into the gravel out of the reach of the stampers.

The provision of self-feeding hoppers—a great desideratum for saving labor—has been neglected at a great number of the machines, and would deserve early attention. Many practical quartz crushers consider, and no doubt rightly, that hand feeding, if properly executed, is more effective; still it is extremely doubtful whether, especially in the case of small machines, the value of the increase in the quantity of stuff crushed is equal to that of a man's labour; in my opinion, this labour is far more profitably applied to attending upon the gold-saving appliances. With only one or two exceptions, I found the great defect of the coffers having only front discharge; for it must stand to reason that, as it is, or ought to be, the aim to get the finely crushed material quickly out of the boxes, large escapes both in front and at the back are most effective.

As regards the gold-saving appliances in use, they consist, with the exception of two machines, which have deep drop-riplees attached, of amalgamated copperplate tables, in some instances with improvements in the arrangement of the ripples, and all, except the cement crushing machines, have various lengths of blanket-strokes succeeding. I would recommend the exchange of the present appliances and system for, or respectively their modification according to those for years successfully in use at the Port Phillip Company's works, Clunes—an establishment which in Victoria occupies the foremost place in satisfactory gold extraction, mainly because the practice there introduced of daily taking and assaying samples of the tailings serves not only for controlling and guiding the working of the appliances adopted, but in the case of any new invention in gold saving being tried, it affords also the best proof of the merits or otherwise of the latter. The system of appliances used at Clunes simply consists—starting from the battery—of three connected quicksilver troughs—the first with a 10-inch drop, the second with a 9-inch, and the third, or lowest, with an 8-inch drop—through which the material passes in succession, to run next over 24 to 27 feet of blanket-strokes, laid at a pitch of only one foot in 16, and ultimately to pass from the blankets through another quicksilver trough before it reaches the waste channel. This last trough is only cleared, however, at intervals, whilst the upper troughs are cleared every week. In order to keep any coarse stuff from entering these latter, and also for even distribution of the material, a perforated plate is fixed right in front of the battery, through which both back and front discharge pass on to an apron which leads it (the material) into the first trough. An important part of each trough is the splash-board, which, reaching down to within about one and a half inches of the bottom (of the trough), near to the surface of the quicksilver compels the material, in its drop, to pass more or less through the latter before rising over the lip of the trough. All the troughs are supplied with tap-holes on one side, by means of which the quicksilver and amalgam can be drawn off when required. As to the blanket-strokes, their small inclination requires the supply of water to be up to eight gallons per stamp-head per minute, according to the nature of the stuff, in order to keep them free from sandy settlement. The rate at which the blankets are washed at Clunes is generally the upper row every hour, the second row every two hours, and of the remaining length of the strokes, the blankets of the upper half every six, those of the lower half every twelve hours. Considering the nature of the stuff of the Otago reefs, I think, however, that partly because the more or less slimy stuff from mullock reefs renders the surface of the blankets quickly inactive, partly on account of the great amount of pyrites contained in the quartz, a more frequent changing than the above is advisable.

Touching the treatment of the blanket-sand, the method in use at most of the machines, viz., by revolving barrel and shaking table, gives, if properly carried out, the most satisfactory results, and deserves, therefore, general adoption. Having been informed that at several of the machines the practice is followed of putting round stones or pieces of iron into the barrel, in order to grind the sand finer and aid the amalgamation of the gold, I have to remark that I consider this proceeding likely to prove more harmful than advantageous, on account of the large quantity of pyrites generally present in the sand, which through the grinding is likely to sicken or flour the mercury and amalgam, and this invariably is followed by a loss of mercury and gold afterwards.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

REMOVAL OF SERGEANT CASSELS.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR,—In a late issue of your paper, I see an old public servant, Sergeant Cassels, is to be permanently removed from this district to Dunedin. As an old resident in the Cromwell district, I can say that Sergeant Cassels has performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of the people, and it is with regret that they hear he is about to be withdrawn from amongst them. It is to be hoped the authorities will see the necessity of still leaving him where his services are so highly appreciated by the public at large. The career of Sergeant Cassels is well known in this district for years past, and his removal would be much deplored.—I am, &c.,

AN OLD RESIDENT.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR,—In your issue of 12th current, signed a "Resident," a letter appears on the contemplated removal of Sergeant Cassels from this district, which is very much regretted. From his early and long residence, it is questionable, in the discharge of his duties, whether since the passing of Sir Robert Peel's Bill, a more efficient officer could be found to compare with him in carrying out its objects. His keen observance of character, intimate knowledge of the locality, combined with calm and impartial administration of the duties of his office, has given him great moral power in this neighbourhood. His valuable services, I trust, will be retained for the welfare of the district.—I am, &c.,

OBSERVER.

Kawarau Gorge, May 24, 1875.

MR JOHNSTON AND THE MAYOR.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR,—In your issue of the 19th instant, in the report of the proceedings of the Municipal Council, I find the following:—"The Mayor explained the reason why Mr Wilson had been consulted by the Corporation instead of Mr Johnston, the Corporation solicitor. The latter gentleman had been requested to confer with the Mayor and Finance Committee re waterworks; he put off several times; wished any proposals from the Council to be in writing; and wrote a letter to him (the Mayor) which he considered most insulting to him as head of the Corporation."

My object in now writing is simply to put before the public that the statements made with regard to my conduct are without one single particle of foundation. On the 4th instant, I accidentally met the Mayor in the street, when he accosted me, stating that something had taken place at the previous meeting of the City Council which would require my opinion, when I made the remark, "I presume I shall receive proper instructions from your Town Clerk," to which the Mayor replied, "Yes," and we parted; and I heard nothing whatever on the subject until the morning of the 7th instant, when the interview in the street, referred to in my letter of that date to the Mayor, occurred. I send you herewith a copy of my letter to the Mayor, and am quite content to leave it to public opinion whether the doctrines enunciated on my part are not such as any man of business in Cromwell must endorse. If his Worship the Mayor can point out what portion of that letter is insulting to him as head of the Corporation, I shall be much indebted to him. I presume it is the last paragraph which he considers insulting because he knows it to be true, and feels that my assertion that it is true will carry some weight with it.—I am, &c.,

WM. JOHNSTON.

Cromwell, 21st May, 1875.

[COPY LETTER REFERRED TO.]

Cromwell, 7th May, 1875.

Dear Sir,—This morning at 10.50 a.m., you requested me to accompany you to Mr Colclough's office, to give my opinion upon certain water rights which you stated the Corporation proposed to purchase, at the same time stating that the matter must be closed to-day. I declined to do so, upon the double grounds that I was specially engaged at the R.M.'s Court, and could not then absent myself from the Court; and also upon the ground that I declined to receive verbal instructions or give a verbal opinion upon such a matter. Judging from the newspaper report of what occurred at the last meeting of the City Council, the questions and interests involved in the matter referred to are most onerous and important, and having still the honor to be Corporation solicitor, I distinctly decline to be rushed into such a matter without a moment's notice or preparation, and beg that the City Council will distinctly understand that in matters of *importance* I must be consulted in writing, and be allowed reasonable time to give a well-considered opinion in writing. At our interview this morning, you stated that you had previously requested me to wait upon you relative to this matter, but I then and now distinctly deny the correctness of your statement.—Yours faithfully,

WM. JOHNSTON.

D. A. Jolly, Esq., Mayor, Cromwell.

The Pleasures of an Editor.

Editing a paper is a very pleasant business. If it contains too much political matter, people won't have it. If it contains too little, they won't have it. If the type is small, they can't read it. If we publish telegraph reports, folks say they are nothing but lies. If we omit them, they say we have no enterprise, or suppress them for political effect. If we have in a few jokes, folks say we are nothing but a rattle-head. If we don't admit jokes, they say we are an old fossil. If we publish original matter, they blame us or not giving them selections. If we publish selections, folks say that we are lazy for not writing more and giving them what they have not read in any other paper. If we give a public man complimentary notices, we are censured for being partial. If we do not, all hands say we are an uncouth bear. If we insert an article which pleases the ladies, men become jealous. If we do not cater for their wishes, the paper is not fit to have in their houses. If we attend church, they say it is only for effect. If we do not, they denounce us as deceitful and terribly wicked. If we remain in the office and attend to business, folks say we are too proud to mingle with our fellows. If we go out, they say we never attend to business. If we do not pay our bills promptly, folks say we are not to be trusted. If we do pay promptly, they say we stole the money.—American paper.

The Sydney Evening Mail recently says:

"The man whose sudden demise we noted yesterday, but whose name we were unable to obtain at the time, was named Thomas Smith, a cabinetmaker by trade. He was well known on all new rushes as the proprietor of several places of amusement, which he always called the 'Shak-speare.' During the busy times on the early rushes in New Zealand, Smith was a prosperous man, and owned a large property in Dunedin, and afterwards on the West Coast. He subsequently went to Fiji, and latterly has been in very reduced circumstances."

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Diseases of Advanced Years.—When man has passed to the borders of old age, the digestion becomes impaired, the nervous system grows feeble, and the physical power shows increased weakness. Hence arise congestion of the liver, lungs, or head, followed by dropsy, asthma, or apoplexy, which too frequently afflict the aged. The liver usually first becomes torpid, but its activity may speedily be revived by rubbing Holloway's Ointment thoroughly over the pit of the stomach, and right side, at least twice a day, and taking the Pills at the same time. This treatment also cures all other congested organs, by varying the parts rubbed according to the situations of the congestion.

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, MAY 14.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m.

THE RABBIT NUISANCE.

Mr MANDERS asked the Provincial Secretary—"Whether the Government intend to introduce an Ordinance similar in character to that of the Thistle one, for the purpose of keeping down the momentous and growing evil caused by what is known as the rabbit nuisance." He explained that the rabbits had come up to the Lake district from Southland, and were becoming a great evil. They were destroying the farmers' crops, and were depreciating the land of the Crown.

Mr REID replied that while the Government fully recognised the momentous evil, they were not prepared to bring in a Bill to deal with it. He feared that the mere fact of bringing in a Bill would not do a great deal towards remedying this evil. It was a matter which the inhabitants of the respective districts should take into their own hands. He did not think it was a subject the Government could undertake with any prospect of success, and conduct it with the economy that it could be by private persons in the localities interested. If the honorable member would bring in any measure to deal with this evil, the Government would give it their favorable consideration.

ATTENDANCE OF GOLDFIELDS SECRETARY AT EXECUTIVE MEETINGS.

Mr FISH asked the Provincial Secretary—"If the Government had any objection to state whether or no it has been the practice of the Goldfields Secretary to attend meetings of the Executive during the recess?" In explanation, he stated he had heard that the Goldfields Secretary had an office at the town of Cromwell, and that he passed most of his time there during the recess, and was thus unable to take part in the ordinary meetings of the Executive. He hoped his information would prove to be unfounded, as he would be surprised to learn that the Goldfields Secretary placed himself in such a humiliating position that he could not attend to the interests of his constituents by having a proper share of influence in the decisions of the Government.

Mr REID replied that the honorable member had been correctly informed that the Goldfields Secretary had an office in the important goldfields town of Cromwell, and he failed to see anything humiliating in that fact. It had been the practice of his colleague to attend Executive meetings on many occasions. He was astonished to hear the honorable member, Mr Fish, express surprise at the present arrangement, seeing that it was stated to the House at the time the Goldfields Secretary took his seat on the Government benches that he would reside on the Goldfields, and that the arrangement was regarded as likely to work very satisfactorily. His colleague had attended very many meetings of the Executive, and for a considerable portion of his time resided in Dunedin altogether. He was glad to say that the present arrangements, as had been anticipated, were found to work very satisfactorily indeed in regard to the conduct of goldfields business; and the Government were highly indebted to the Goldfields Secretary for the manner in which he disposed of the business brought before them, and for the sensible observations he furnished.

The Council then adjourned till 2 p.m. on Monday next.

MONDAY, MAY 17.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m.

RAILWAY SURVEY FROM PALMERSTON TO CLYDE.

Mr M'KENZIE asked the Secretary for Lands and Works, "If the Railway Survey from Palmerston to Clyde is completed, and if so, whether he will lay the Surveyor's Report upon the table during the present session?"

Mr REID replied that the survey had been completed, except that portion between Palmerston and Waiheke. The work was now in progress, and it was likely to be completed in one week. As soon as it was completed a report would be laid on the table.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF IMMIGRANTS AT MOUNT IDA.

Mr G. F. C. BROWN asked the Government, "If any report was obtained in reference to alleged ill-treatment of immigrants forwarded to the interior goldfields in the worst month of the year for employment on the Mount Ida public works, and whether the Government will lay all papers or correspondence connected therewith upon the table?"

Mr REID replied that a report had been obtained in regard to this matter. As regarded the time at which the immigrants were sent up country, he thought it was a very open question as to which was the worst month of the year. There would not be the slightest objection to lay on the table the report obtained and the correspondence connected therewith.

SPECIFICATION OF HEADS OF REVENUE.

Mr MANDERS moved, "That there be laid upon the table of this Council, at the earliest possible date, a return setting forth the amount of revenue expected to be derived from each of the Goldfields under the heads of rents of agricultural and other leases, such return to specify the amount of each head."

Agreed to.

WANT OF CONFIDENCE MOTION.

Mr BASTINGS introduced a motion as follows:—"That in the opinion of this Council the financial proposals brought down by the Government are not satisfactory, and that the present distribution of the Executive officers has not been found to be conducive

to the proper administration of the affairs of the Province. The Council therefore requests the Government to reconsider their present position, with a view to a better financial and administrative arrangement being arrived at." In doing so, the mover said:—"Considerable dissatisfaction existed among the members of the House—himself among the number—in reference to the departmental arrangements of the members of the Executive, and in reference to the Estimates brought down. As to Southland, he said that, while the revenue from that portion of the Province was over £150,000, the total amount to be expended was only £11,770. That was not sufficient, taking into account the large amount of revenue received from Southland during the last two years. The Government might, by a judicious distribution of the revenue of that Province, give something more like an equitable distribution. Another cause of complaint was the manner in which the Executive functions were discharged by the gentlemen occupying the Government benches. In saying this, it was not his intention to make reference to anything personal, though he might refer on personal grounds to the Secretary for the Goldfields, who thought it wise while addressing his constituents to make his address a tirade on him (Mr Bastings). Now, it was a satisfaction to him (the Secretary) to know that, notwithstanding his personal attack on him (Mr Bastings), he (the Secretary), though in a position to influence the columns of the local paper in his favor, nevertheless from his own constituents escaped a vote of censure only by a very small majority. As to the distribution of offices, the gentleman who occupied the position of Provincial Secretary and Secretary for Works, while doing all he could, could not do more than one man could do; and during the last twelve months the affairs of the Province had been too much under his control, and the business of the Province had thereby suffered—works that had been undertaken by the Province had not had that supervision which was necessary for them to be carried out in a proper manner. Mr Reid had given credit to Mr MacKellar, but he (Mr Bastings) thought that, so far as the goldfields were concerned, it was a perfect farce that there should be a member of the Executive stationed at Cromwell, to which anyone desiring to see him on business would have to go. In a short time Mr Reid would have to go to Wellington to attend to his duties there, and while away Mr MacKellar would come to town to take his place. It was impossible that anyone coming to town and stepping into the office could, at a moment's notice, carry on the functions of the department in a satisfactory manner, consequently everything would be at sixes and sevens. If the Secretary for Goldfields thought the amount of emolument of office was not sufficient to enable him to leave what he had at Cromwell, and stay in Dunedin and attend to the business of his department, let the Council vote enough to enable him to stay in town and take his proper position as an executive officer of the Government.

Mr WOOD seconded, and spoke in favor of the motion. Other members having spoken for and against,

Mr MACKELLAR would refer to a few remarks made by the honorable member for Tuapeka, when introducing his motion. He would not have said anything at all had it not been for the somewhat personal remarks of that honorable member, referring to a speech made by him (Mr MacKellar) some months ago to his constituents at Cromwell. He produced the speech as reported nearly verbatim, showing that he had not indulged in a tirade of abuse against the honorable member for Tuapeka. To prove that he had not exercised undue influence with the Press, he offered to present the honorable member with a twelvemonth's file of a paper recently owned by himself. He had been more freely abused than any other member during the past year. He never was censured by his constituents at Cromwell. He hoped the honorable member would see that he had made rash statements with regard to him personally. The honorable member was equally rash in making other statements—if they could be called statements. He could scarcely tell himself what he had said—his statements were so rambling in their character. He (Mr MacKellar) challenged any honorable member to show that while the head of the Government was in Wellington, things were all "sixes and sevens." Such charges should not be made unless the honorable member could point out anything that had gone wrong because the head of the Government was away in Wellington. Without taking any particular credit to himself, he would like to have any defects shown, if possible. The honorable member for Tuapeka appeared to be under the impression that unless he undertook the Goldfields Secretary's office, the goldfields of the Province could not be properly managed. He (Mr MacKellar) would, if called upon, have no objection to leave his corner of the House.

Mr DELAUNOIR contended that the Goldfields Secretary could not transact his business properly in a small township like Cromwell, where he was far more isolated from the goldfields than if he were in Dunedin. No one would go to Cromwell.—(An Honorable Member: What for?) What was there at Cromwell but the prospect of an attack of fever?—(Laughter.) He took exception to all the members of the Government, excepting the honorable member at the head of the Government, who, however, could not accomplish all the work he endeavored to perform. He would vote for the motion.

Mr REID moved the adjournment of the debate, in order that they might have the

opportunity of seeing what they had heard in print. The honorable member for Mount Ida would require a reply to the charges that had been made. He trusted that his motion would be accepted, and asked that the debate be now adjourned.

Adjourned accordingly till next day.

REPORT.

The Private Petitions Committee reported on the petition of William Edwards, late of the Nevis ferry, who prayed for redress for losses alleged to have been sustained by the petitioner in respect to the Nevis ferry—that they did not consider the petitioner had any claim.

TUESDAY, MAY 19.

WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

The debate on Mr Bastings' motion was resumed by Mr REID, who in the course of his address, said:—"The hon. member for Tuapeka had given the first objection which he took to the financial proposals of the Government to the effect that the Estimates were too high. He thought the Treasurer had drawn the picture too bright and laid the brush on rather too heavily; that he had intended to make it appear that we are more prosperous than we are. However, he did not enlighten them as to how the revenues from the Province were likely to be realised. No; he took exception to anything he thought fit, but gave no tangible reasons for his opinions. He (Mr Reid) thought the Treasurer was in as good a position as the hon. member for Tuapeka to ascertain the revenue to be derived from railways. It was the duty of every member of that House to show that the Government were in the wrong if they were in the wrong. If the hon. member contended that the anticipated revenue would not be fully realised, he also asked them to give a larger sum to Southland. His arguments were that the Government had made the Estimates too high, but they were not going to spend enough, though they intended to spend every shilling they were likely to realise. . . . The hon. member took exception to the arrangement of the Government offices as a great grievance to a great many. He (Mr Reid) thought there were not enough offices, and until some arrangements had been made about them, they would be always coming up. The distribution of offices was always a sore point. Although the hon. member proved that they were not satisfactory, he (Mr Reid) did not think he made it a good cause for alteration. The members of the Government did not take praise and blame individually, but were collectively responsible. The hon. member for Tuapeka contended that the Government had made a mistake, for his (Mr Reid) having attempted to control the affairs of the Province too much; but he said it rested with his colleagues, who were in a far better position than the hon. member opposite to affirm whether he had taken too much power. (Hear, hear.) It would be wrong for one member to take too much responsibility, but he thought each member should take certain responsibility, and submit it to the approval of his colleagues at the proper time. (Hear, hear.)

The next item the hon. member for Tuapeka took up was the position of his hon. friend the Secretary for the Goldfields residing at Cromwell. When the Goldfields Secretary lived in Dunedin, it was argued that he should reside on the goldfields; and now he lived in Cromwell, the centre of the goldfields, it was contended that he should live in Dunedin. The Goldfields Secretary rendered good service to the Province when Mr Ulrich was here, and did his work well as an Executive officer of the Province. If hon. members did not think they had been carrying out the functions of the Government properly, let them vote for the motion; and if they were put out, they would be pleased to take the opposite side. They would scorn to retain those benches if they were not the men to carry out the resolutions.—(Applause.) They did not wish to retain those benches if hon. members did not wish them to remain there. He did not care how the division on this motion resulted.—(Loud applause.)

After a number of members had expressed their views on either side a division was taken on the amendment of the hon. member for Tuapeka, which was carried by a majority of two. The following is the division list:—

AYES—22

Bastings (teller)
Brown, J. C.
Brown, G. F. C.
Clark, H.
Daniel, T.
DeLaunoir, C. A.
Driver, H.
Fish, H.
Green, J.
Hazlett, J.
Kinross, T.
Moody, W.
McDermid, H.
McGlashan, E.
McKenzie, J.
Rogers, J.
Shand, J.
Steward, W. J.
Tutor, Gibson
Wilson, James
Wood, J.

NOES—20

Allan, J.
Armstrong, J. P.
Davie, John
Haggitt, B. C.
Hallenstein, B.
Henderson, D.
Ireland, G.
Lumsden, D.
Manders, H.
Mills, J.
Mollison, A.
MacKellar, D.
McLean, John
McNeil, John
Reeves, C. S.
Reid, D. (teller)
Reynolds, W. H.
Stout, R. (teller)
Tolmie, W. A.

The Council then adjourned till next day.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20.

RESIGNATION OF THE EXECUTIVE.

Mr REID said: Before the business is proceeded with, I wish to explain that in consequence of the vote come to this morning, the members of the Government considered it their duty to tender their resignations to the Superintendent, and we now only hold office until the appointment of our successors. I

believe the honorable member for Tuapeka has been communicated with, and he will probably be in a position to explain to the Council what steps have been taken. In the meantime I move that the House do adjourn. I do not know what time would be most convenient for the honorable member.

Mr BASTINGS: I may state, for the information of honorable members, that the Superintendent sent for me this morning. I interviewed that gentleman, and have undertaken to form a Government. I think I shall be suiting the convenience of honorable members who live near Dunedin if I ask the House to adjourn till Tuesday next. I second the motion for adjournment.

Mr LUMSDEN thought it was highly inconvenient for country members to be obliged to remain in Dunedin for several days without having anything to do. He thought this matter had been completely organised, and that an adjournment to Friday would have sufficed.

The House then adjourned till Tuesday next (yesterday), at 2 p.m.

A Fight with a Rocking-Chair.

Old M'Stinger was going to bed a little wavy the other night, and not wishing to disturb Mrs M'Stinger, who has a tongue like a rattail file, he thought it just as well not to turn on the gas. He got on very well until he reached the door of the chamber where his patient wife lay sleeping. Here he paused a moment, balancing on his heels like a pole on a juggler's nose. Then he made a dash for it, in order to make a bee line across the floor. Mrs M'Stinger, with her usual exemplary forethought, had placed the rocking-chair with such gifted skill that no man could come into the room without running over it; so the first thing he knew M'Stinger stubbed his toe-nail off against the rocker, which knocked the seat against the crazy bone of his knee, and made one of the long arms prod him in the stomach. Simultaneously he fell over the chair crosswise, and it kicked him behind his back before he could get up from the floor, as he stood on all fours. The engagement was now fully opened. Before M'Stinger could get up straight his knee came down on one of the long rockers behind, and the back of the chair came down on his head with a whack that laid him out flat on the floor; and, before he could move, the chair kicked him three times in the tenderest part of his ribs with the sharp end of the rocker. This made him perfectly furious, and he scrambled up and made a blind rush at the chair, determined to blow up the enemy's works. He ran square against the back, and it rocked forward with him turning a complete somersault over the handles, throwing M'Stinger half way across the room, and landing on top of him, digging into his abdomen like a bull's horns, as he lay spread out on the under side. It would have been a good thing for M'Stinger if he had lain still then, and let the chair have its own way. It lay flat on its back, with the long points of the rockers embracing his abdomen, and didn't seem to want to do anything active just then. But M'Stinger couldn't nuke up his mind to give it up yet. He rolled over sideways and upset the chair. It fell with a crash on his side, giving him a furious dig in the liver, which made him straighten out his legs spasmodically, barking one shin from the instep to the knee on the rocker which hung in the air; the chair getting on its feet again stood rocking backward and forward at him, like a wary old ram making feints of butting its adversary, in order to throw him off his guard. The blow in the side nearly finished M'Stinger, and while lying there rubbing his wind back again, he was just beginning to reflect whether his honour required him to proceed any further in the affair, when Mrs M'Stinger suddenly began screaming all the names in the Crimes' Act. Up to this time she had been speechless with terror, and had lain trembling, shedding perspiration, and accumulating shrieking power until she gained the screaming capacity of a camel-back engine. She had just reached her third *sforzando fortissimo accelerando*, when old M'Stinger succeeded in getting to his feet once more, and became dimly visible to Mrs M'Stinger. With one last wild parting shriek, she sprang from the bed, and made a dash for the door, near which the rocking-chair still stood, menacing the whole universe with a butting motion. Mrs M'Stinger had no time for investigation just then, and she pitched into and over the rocking-chair, and clear on downstairs, the chair after her, turning over and over, and kicking Mrs M'Stinger every bump until they both landed in the hall below, where the chair broke all to atoms. This ended the fight.—*Columbus Journal*.

A doctor and a preacher met on the street the other day and commenced bandying words about physical prowess. The preacher said one blow from his fist would show the doctor what "blue mass" was. The doctor replied that if the preacher wanted to learn a cheap method of "spreading the Gospel," he would advise him to run against his fist.

We have seldom to report the arrival of such a large quantity of drapery into this town in one week. W. Talboys, of the London House, has just received his splendid stock of Winter Drapery, Boots, and Clothing, selected by himself with great care, from the largest stocks in Dunedin. In consequence of the arrival of his new stock, amounting to over £1800, he is obliged to extend his premises; and has opened out a show-room for millinery, underclothing, and ladies boots. It is needless to state that since the arrival, the place has been thronged with customers to purchase the latest novelties; and he public would do well to pay a visit to this establishment, where a first-rate article can be bought at such prices as to defy competition. For particulars, see advertisement.—[Advrt.]

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A LARGE AND VERY CHOICE ASSORT-
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Comprising the Latest Fashions and Very
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Mr. ARNDT, from recent Melbourne and
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We beg to draw particular attention to
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REPPS,

POPLINS,

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SERGES,

A Large and Well-selected Assortment.

The Ladies' Department of this
Establishment is fully stocked with every
requisite, and INSPECTION is respectfully
INVITED.

THE MENS' DEPARTMENT

Is more than usually replete with the Best
Make and Material of Colonial Manufac-
ture—every article being carefully selected
with a view to suit the requirements of
this district. It is, therefore, scarcely
necessary to particularise.

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This branch is complete with every
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LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S, MENS',
YOUTHS' AND BOYS' BOOTS, SHOES,
AND SLIPPERS,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

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C. BEEBY,
WATCHMAKER, IMPORTER,
AND
MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,
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Orders executed and repairs made in
both branches of the business by ex-
perienced workmen.

C O A C H I N G
NOTICE.

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Begs to announce to the public that after 1st
January, 1875, he will run a coach as follows:—

Between Cromwell and CARDRONA, leaving
Cromwell every THURSDAY morning and
returning every FRIDAY afternoon.

Every exertion made to ensure punctuality.

Parcels carried at reasonable rates, and careful-
ness in delivery, etc., to be depended upon.

CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Library contains an extensive variety of
Books in every department of literature; and
about £40 worth of New Works is expected to
arrive shortly from Great Britain.

All the Provincial Newspapers, and a number
of English Papers and Periodicals, are regularly
received for the use of Subscribers.

Annual subscription, £1 1s; Half-yearly, 12s
6d; Quarterly, 7s 6d.

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ANCE SOCIETY.

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has on sale a very large stock of all kinds of
FRUIT TREES, from one to six years old; also,
a large variety of Pines and other kinds of
Forest Trees, Shrubs, Roses, and Flowers; Agri-
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Steam Engines and Boilers made and repaired.

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ing Gear.

Cast-iron Sluice and Ripple Plates; Sheet-
iron Hopper and Sluice Plates, (punched to any
size of holes), Gold-dredging Spoons, etc.

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All kinds of Reaping, Threshing, Horse-power
Machines made and repaired.

Improved Reaping Machines.

K., M.K. and Co.'s improved Wrought-Iron
Piping for Fluming and Hydraulic Mining is the
best in use, and cheaper than canvas.

Miscellaneous.

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corner of
GEORGE and HANOVER STREETS,
DUNEDIN.

The Proprietor respectfully calls the attention
of residents on the Gold-fields to the excellence
of accommodation he is enabled to offer to Coun-
try Visitors, Travellers, and Boarders.

The Hotel is commodious, well-furnished, and
centrally situated.

ALEXANDER M'GREGOR,
Proprietor.

A U S T R A L A S I A N H O T E L,
MACLAGGAN-STREET, DUNEDIN.

JAMES PATTERSON, late of Clyde, begs to
inform his numerous up-country friends that he
has leased the above hotel, which he has put in a
thorough state of repair. He has spared no ex-
pense in making this large and well-known house
a comfortable home for boarders; and visitors
from up-country will have every attention paid
to their welfare. This Hotel is conveniently
situated, being within a very short distance of
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Wines and Spirits of the best qualities.

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RICHARD WILLIAMS ... Proprietor.

R. WILLIAMS, having been appointed Agent
for Cobb and Co.'s Line of Coaches, would as-
sure the travelling public that their comfort and
convenience will be attended to with that strict
attention which has already secured to the Vic-
toria such a liberal patronage.

Families and Travellers visiting Lawrence will
find every accommodation, and receive the best
attention, at this old-established hotel.

A new building has recently been erected
which considerably enlarges the accommodation,
and enhances the comfort of visitors. The addi-
tions comprise a suite of Private Apartments,
commodious Bedrooms, a large Commercial
Room and Sample Room, making the Victoria
one of the largest and most comfortable hotels
in the province.

There is also an extensive range of Stabling
and Paddock accommodation attached.

Patent Medicine

"LOOK THEN INTO THY HEART
AND WRITE."

THE above sentence read carefully will tell all
that I could in a thousand lines, it adapts
itself admirably to a large number of cases
continually coming under my treatment.

Many who "Look into their hearts" at the
reading of this advertisement, and who ponder
over it, will say, I know I should write, for I
have a great secret there in my heart, hidden
deep down, and I fear every day something will
shortly shew itself by some plain symptom and
make that secret known to my fellow men, and
cause me to be pointed at as an object of pity or
scorn.

"Look into thy heart" and say is it not better
for me to seek aid and get relief by writing to
one man in whom I have confidence, with whom
my secret is safe, and whose aid and counsel
will cause my life hereafter to be happy, making
me say with the proverb—"Rejoice, O, Young
Man, in thy Youth."

"Look then into thy heart and write,"
for hundreds have written to me when it
has been too late, and who, in place of having
"Children like olive-branches round about their
table," have their homes desolate, and feel it a
reproach upon their manhood to live.

"Look then into thy heart and write," and
remember that "As thy days, so shall thy
strength be," and that by writing down your
case, no eyes but my own see it, that relief men-
tally and physically can be given to you and
that in place of sinking into a dishonored and
premature death, you can feel that, in the words
of Wordsworth—"An old age serene and bright,
and lovely as a Lapland night, shall lead thee to
thy grave."

LOUIS L. SMITH.

N E R V O U S N E S S,
DEBILITY,

LOSS OF POWER,

INDISCRETIONS OF EARLY YOUTH,
&c.

In all the above cases, arising from errors
and the yielding to the passions, no time should
be lost to at once arrest the progress of disease.

Patent Medicines

DR L. L. SMITH,
(The only legally qualified medical man adver-
tising in these colonies)
182 COLLINS-STREET EAST, MELBOURNE,
Opposite the Melbourne Club, (late the residence
of the Governor.)
Private Entrance is in Stephen-street South.

CONSULTATION FEE (by letter) ... L.L.

Medicines forwarded to all the Colonies, re-
packed as to avoid observation.

Books written by Dr L. L. Smith.

Post free; postage stamps,
Means of Prolonging Life ... 1s 9d
Medical Household Sketches, No. 1 ... 3s 0d
Do do do No. 2 ... 1s 9d
Weakness and Sterility ... 3s 0d
Medical Almanac, 1875 ... 6d

ALL CURES MADE EASY

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, and
Old Wounds.

No description of wound, sore, or ulcer can re-
sist the healing properties of this excellent Oint-
ment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy
appearance whenever this medicament is applied;
a sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the
wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is
arrested, and a complete and permanent cure
quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

These distressing and weakening diseases may
with certainty be cured by the sufferer them-
selves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and
closely attend to the printed instructions. It
should be well rubbed upon the neighbouring
parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed,
a poultice of bread and water may sometimes
be applied at bed-time with advantage; the most
scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If
those who read this paragraph will bring it under
the notice of such of their acquaintance whom it
may concern, they will render a service which
will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflamma-
tion and subduing pain in these complaints in the
same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and
purifying Pills. When used simultaneously, they
drive all inflammation and depravities from the
system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the
joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and
uncontracted. A cure may always be effected
even under the worst circumstances, if the use
of these medicines be persevered in.

Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Quinsey, Mumps,
and all other Derangements of the
Throat.

On the appearance of any of these maladies, the
Ointment should be well rubbed, at least thrice
a day, upon the neck and upper part of the chest,
so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced
into meat. This course will at once remove in-
flammation and ulceration. The worst cases
will yield to this treatment if the printed direc-
tions be followed.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the
Glands.

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's
purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double ac-
tion of purifying the blood and strengthening the
system renders them more suitable than any
other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous
nature. As the blood is impure, the liver, stom-
ach, and bowels, being much deranged, require
purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other
Skin Diseases.

After fomentation with warm water, the ut-
most relief and speediest cure can be readily ob-
tained of all complaints affecting the skin and
joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment
and Pills. But it must be remembered that al-
most all skin diseases indicate depravity of the
blood and derangement of the liver and stomach;
consequently, in many cases, time is required to
purify the blood, which will be effected by a ju-
dicious use of the Pills. The general health will
readily be improved, although the eruption may
be driven out more freely than before; and this
should be promoted. Perseverance is necessary.

Bad Legs	Scalds
Bad Breasts	Sore Nipples
Burns	Sore Throats
Bunions	Skin Diseases
Bite of Mosquitoes	Scurvy
and Sandflies	Sore Heads
Coco-bay	Tumours
Chiego-foot	Ulcers
Chilblains	Wounds and Yaws
Fistulas	Cancers
Gout	Contracted and Stiff
Glandular Swellings	Joints
Lumbago	Elephantiasis
Piles	Chapped Hands
Rheumatism	Corns (soft)

There is a considerable saving by taking the
larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients
in every disorder are affixed to each box and
can be had in any language—even in Chinese.

Cromwell, Otago, New Zealand):
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